The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3, 1897. NO. 49

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly PM.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5.07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6.21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....	5.40	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.54	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	6.00	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6,05	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.22	9.15		4.20	8.04	.
Lewiston Jc....	6.42	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	7.01	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.06	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.22	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.31	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport	7.40	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	8.07	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.24	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.28	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.40	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23		11.15	4.30	4.30
New York 2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23		3.53	7.33	7.33

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Mail, No.3	NORTH. Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58. arrives at Robertsdale 8.10

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair	9 25	5 30
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Didn't Want Him Herself.

From the New York Evening Sun.

She had given him his answer emphatically, and that answer was "No." And she was not sorry about it, either. Of course, he was a nice fellow, and it had been very pleasant to have him dancing attendance all summer, and if he had only just been satisfied to dance forever, like a mechanical doll or a jumping jack, all would have been very well. But when it came to marrying—

"No, Robert," she said again, crossing her small bronze slippers resolutely. "I like to talk with you, and walk with you, and dance with you; but as for anything further—"

"But, Jessie," persisted the young man, coming over and standing in front of her, "if you like to walk with me, why not walk through life with me?

"Yes; and then you'd call it incompatibility, she said.

"No, I wouldn't—honestly I wouldn't—just try me!

"That's just it, Robert, she said. "If only I could try you, and return you if I didn't like you.

"But you would like me, I'm sure you would. Oh, Jessie, do be a lawyer's own daughter and reverse your decision!

"Humph, and have you carry it to a higher court!

"There couldn't be higher court than that I'm praying you now, and, besides, I don't care how I carry it.

"But I'm not to be caught—so there!

This scene was taking place in the pretty, cheerful drawing room Robert Cortright knew so well—the pretty drawing room which he had been frequenting for the past six months, and whose every ornament was dear to him because of its association with her. The tall lamps with their ballet skirts, the piano, the chairs, the rugs, the little tea table with its silver and delicate china, everything was in its usual place, and yet an unfamiliar, chilly air hovered over all.

He realized with a sudden pang the dreadful cruelty of women in general and of this one woman in particular.

"Jessie, he said, coming closer to her and folding his arms, "I wish you had given me a hint of something of this; it would have been a bit more merciful, instead of letting me go on hoping—

"Mr. Cortright! she interrupted, sitting bolt upright on the sofa, "do you mean to insinuate that I have encouraged you?

"Well, you certainly haven't discouraged me.

She tossed her head.

"I don't see how you can call it encouraging you. I have never allowed you to come here more than four times a week! Perhaps it was a bit injudicious, my permitting you to write me those few notes; but never mind. I shall send them back to-morrow. The bon-bons and flowers, unfortunately, I can't return.

"Jessie, bending his brows sternly upon her, "Is it kind to talk like this?

"About as kind as to tell me I encouraged you, curtly.

"Well, perhaps you didn't encourage me. I was probably only a poor idiot.

"Yes, she said, "you probably were.

He walked away from her and went and stood over by the fireplace.

"It seems strange that you, who are so pretty and sweet looking, and graceful, and womanly, and all that, should be so utterly cruel and heartless!

"Well, then, why on earth do you want to marry me if I am so horrid?

"It is strange, isn't it?

"No.

There was silence between them for a few moments. He stood gazing down at his shoes, while she maintained her formal attitude on the sofa; suddenly she looked up.

"Of course, I am mindful of the honor you are paying me in asking me to marry you.

"Oh, spare me that—do.

"Why, what's the matter? Isn't it an honor?

He shrugged his shoulders.

"That's what they all say when they refuse a man.

"Ah! Do they, indeed? Then you know what they all say?

He made no reply.

"I am sorry I am like the rest of them—I had hoped I was a little different—a bit original—it's so dreadful to be commonplace!

"You are not a bit like the rest of them—you are entirely different. See, I am down on my knees before you! I have always vowed I would never kneel to any girl, yet here I am in the humblest attitude and I would kiss the hem of your skirt, if only you'd let me—Jessie, don't send me away—tell me you care for me, if it's only the least little bit! I can't believe you really meant that 'No!'

It was very picturesque to have him on his knees, and just the way she liked things to be. But somehow she could not feel the answering thrill—the thrill that she was sure she should feel if she did care for him.

"Robert, she said severely, "get up! I have told you once and for all that I cannot marry you—I like you, admire, respect, esteem you, but I do not love you!

He arose sadly and Jessie noticed not without a little throb of satisfaction that his love for her was so paramount to all things that he did not even brush a bit of dust from his trousers knee.

"And this is final?

"Yes, final. You know I am no foolish girl, too weak and ignorant to know her own mind. I do know my own mind. I have given you my answer, and I can never change.

"Then I suppose there is nothing for it but for me to go? Still he lingered.

He went over to the table and took up his gloves.

"Good by, Miss Stewart.

"Good by, Mr. Cortright.

Still he did not go, but came over to her and held out his hand. She hesitated a moment, then she placed her little cool fingers in his. He held them loosely for a moment. Then his hand closed over hers and he bent and kissed it.

"I am going—forever, he said, unsteadily. But she did not relent, and in a moment more he dropped her hand and moved rapidly away. She heard him go, and the drawing room door close after him. She had allowed him to depart—forever—but she was not sorry. She sat where she was for a few seconds, then she arose and walked over to the little table.

Cortright, who was out in the hall putting on his overcoat, was surprised to see the drawing room door open, and more than surprised when a flying figure darted forth, crying "Rob! Rob!" He laid his hat down very carefully on the stand. Without a word, and quite unmindful of his overcoat, he led her back into the drawing room; the little sofa had recovered its old-time cordiality, and he seated her there, taking his place beside her. For a long time he asked no questions. At last he drew her arm closely around his neck:

"My precious little girl, he said, "will you please explain to me how I come to be here in this room instead of out in the cold streets as I expected? I cannot imagine—cannot in any way account for it. Yet, if you do not wish to tell me I shall not insist.

Keeping his arm about her, she drew him to his feet and led him to the table. A photograph of himself which he had given her some time before had its place on this table, and in taking up his gloves he must have jarred it, for it had fallen and was leaning against another—that of one of her girl friends, a pretty creature, all frills and ruffles. The pictures were both profiles, and as they had fallen they were lying almost cheek to cheek and seemed to be gazing into each other's eyes. Jessie pointed them out to him.

"Rob, dear, she whispered, "although I didn't want you myself, I don't want anybody else to have you!"

When Woman Gets Her Rights.

If the "new woman agitation had done nothing else it would be a boon to humanity because of the jokes to which it has given rise. Humorists must live, you know. Here is the Washington *Star's* latest new-woman story.

"I dunno," said the gripman of the cable-car, as he toyed impatiently with the brake, "I dunno about it, after all."

"About what?" inquired the talkative passenger.

"About the new-woman business. I'd hate to see them doing the work that men are drawing the salaries for at the present time; but just out of curiosity, I'd almost be willing to give up my situation."

"You'd like to see how the experiment would work, eh?"

"Yes, I'd like to see just what a lady gripman would do or say if she was sixteen minutes behindhand on the trip, with a carful of passengers to unload, and a lady passenger was to stand with one foot on the step, taking her time to give her friend a recipe for making raspberry jam."

Dangers of the Grip.

The greatest danger from La Grippe is of its resulting in pneumonia. If reasonable care is used, however, and Chamberlain's Cough Remedy taken, all danger will be avoided. Among the tens of thousands who have used this remedy for la grippe, we have yet to learn of a single case having resulted in pneumonia, which shows conclusively that this remedy is a certain preventive of that dread disease. It will effect a permanent cure in less time than any other treatment. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Mother—Johnnie, your face is very clean, but how did you get such dirty hands?

Johnnie (smartly)—Washin' me face, mamma.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev. J. Gunderman, of Diamondale, Mich., we are permitted to take this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as it she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery; it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons'. Regular size 50c. and $1.00.

A CAT THAT TRAVELS.

Nearly Every Day a Maltese Takes a Ride on the Train.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

"Tom" is the rather insignificant title that is borne by one who has become known all along the line of one of the railroads entering Rochester. "Tom" is a cat. He is a maltese cat, and while not old in years, he has an old head on his handsome shoulders. But it is for his record as a traveler and not for his beauty that "Tom" is known. The employes of the railroad say that now they have a worthy rival of "Railroad Jack," the noted dog, who has for the last few years been making trips along the lines of different roads, and who is known throughout the world, perhaps.

"Railroad Tom," when he hears the conductor of a train call "all aboard," immediately makes his way to a nice easy seat in one of the coaches, and makes himself at home. As soon as the train starts he makes a tour of the cars, and after exchanging courtesies with the train hands, he marches back to his seat and goes to sleep. It is not until the end of the run, Rochester Junction, is reached, that "Tom" again awakes, and during the cold weather a mere sniff of the cold country air is all that the cat desires before returning to his couch of ease.

A return trip to the city is the next thing on the program, and then "Tom" is content to lie around the station for the rest of the day. This the worthy cat repeats nearly every day, and it is only a matter of time, the employes of the road say, before "Tom" will make a trip down into the wilds of Pennsylvania and join company with "Railroad Jack." "Tom" is only a young cat now, and all his acquaintances foresee for him a great future or a tragic death. To say that all the employes of the division of the road along which "Tom" makes his trips are enwrapt with him is putting it mildly. The conductors are already a little at outs, as each one wants the cat to make the trip on his train, feeling that it is an omen of bad luck not to carry him. It is said that one time, when a weary countryman was going to his rural home on one of the trains of the road, he went to sleep and would have missed making connections at the Junction had not "Tom" taken in the situation and awakened him, but this may be only one of the trainmen's stories, and its truth cannot be vouched for.

A Perfect Tour to Perfect Florida.

As Florida at this season of the year is the most attractive and delightful section of the Atlantic slope, so the Pennsylvania Railroad at all times is the most attractive and delightful route of travel. First in its equipment and service, it is also first in its tourist system. Admirably indeed does it convey its patrons to this land of health and beauty. Special trains of Pullman palace cars are provided, all conveniences afforded, and everything possible done to add to the ease and comfort of the journey.

The next and last tour of the season to Jacksonville will leave New York and Philadelphia March 9. Tourists may return by regular trains until May 31, 1897. Excursion tickets, including railway transportation both ways, and Pullman accommodations and meals on special train going, will be sold at the following rates: From New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48.00; Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other stations.

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B, O'Connor & Sons.

Consolation.

O heart of mine, we shouldn't
Worry so!
What we've missed of calm we couldn't have,
You know!
What we've met of stormy pain,
And of sorrow's driving rain,
We can better meet again.
If it blow.

We have erred in that dark hour
We have known,
When our tears fell with the shower,
All alone.
Were not shine and shadow blent
As the gracious Master meant?
Let us temper our content
With His own.

For, we know, not every morrow
Can be sad;
So, forgetting all the sorrow
We have had,
Let us fold away our fears,
And put by our foolish tears,
And thro' all the coming years
Just be glad.

—J. Whitcomb Riley.

SIMON'S NEMESIS.

The grey wolf of North America is not often an enemy that man has any great reason to fear. When he is especially hungry, which is chiefly in the winter season, he will band together and hunt anything.

But when I tramped through Green's Timber it was not winter time, and I knew of no reason why the wolves should be hungry. Green's Timber is the name given to a particularly thick piece of jungle forest near the banks of the Snake river in Idaho. I was thrusting my way through the the brake and thinking of anything but wolves, and particularly of the dear girl whom I had walked some miles to see that morning, and of the many sweet things we had said to each other. Amy Treleaven was a dear girl and I had known it for a long time, but she had been my dear girl for only a week, and naturally my head was full of her as I tramped cheerily homeward. When I saw a long-coated grey form steal away from a glade as I entered it I scarcely marked the occurrence. I was in no killing mood that day, and I made no attempt to stop Mr. Wolf with a bullet from my express. But when I heard the fall of soft pads behind me a little later I turned in astonishment to see the great beast tracking me with stiff tail and tongue hanging out. I saw the brute's blazing eyes and muscles stiffened for a spring. I barely had time to draw a pistol and fire. When it wanted scarcely an hour to sunset another strange thing happened to dispel my confidence. I had left the forest and had already made some way into an extensive prairie, through which my road lay, when there fell upon my ear the unmistakable yelp, yelp of a pack in full cry. I looked round, and saw close to the edge of the forest a swiftly moving pack of dots that I knew well enough represented thirty or forty wolves coming on with characteristic eagerness. They were two miles away, as the crow flies, but about four miles back upon my trail, which I could see plainly they were following. In less than half an hour they would catch me up, and there was no place of refuge within reach—except the swamps!

The swamps that lie along the Snake river are a terror to all who know them. In them the poisonous Crater moccasins live and thrive like mites in a cheese. Unlike most snakes, this reptile is credited with a spiteful aggressiveness that makes it far more dangerous than others of its kind. According to all accounts, the man who entered the swamps ran the continual risk of being assaulted and even pursued by the deadly reptiles, and it was our universal practice to give the place a wide berth. But with so certain and imminent a danger behind me I was ready and almost anxious to take the risk.

There was deep wading and some swimming to be done. Once, when I clutched a tussock of grass to steady myself a snake reared its head within a foot of my hand and hissed venomously.

A howl of disappointment told me that the pack had arrived at the margin and dared go no further. I had terrors enough for that day and was particularly glad to reach home—about 8 o'clock. "I thought you were lost," said Simon, my chum, with a scared, white face that gave me a considerable shock. He looked more terrified than I had a right to feel, and I told him so. He spoke with eyes averted; as he reached down the plates for supper they clattered like castinets. When I had changed my wet garments for dry ones, and when a steaming hash had been placed upon the table, I began to relate my adventure.

I spoke but briefly of having seen Amy. Only a week ago he had seen almost as much of her as I, and I had a suspicion that her engagement to me was a sore subject. When I mentioned her name I noticed that he appeared to have a difficulty in swallowing his supper. I accordingly hurried on to tell about the wolf in the wood. "What a strange thing," he said, turning away his head and speaking constrainedly. "I suppose the beast was mad. Been eating stale flesh, likely."

Then I told how I had seen the pack on my trail four miles behind. He got up from the table with clenched fists.

"How did you get away?" he asked. I told him the rest.

"What! Come through Moccasin swamp," he ejaculated. "It swarms with snakes. No man has been through it before." His voice broke into a wail, and he threw himself into his chair. It struck me that he spoke as though he was disappointed at my escape.

Suddenly he put his hand to his head and sprang into the air, while a piercing shriek filled the room, "I'm bitten, I'm bitten! You brought it home," he shouted, and to my terror I saw a long, black body hanging from him, its fangs buried in his neck. Simon had leaned his head against my jacket that was hanging to dry, and the snake must have been in one of the pockets.

The reptile was quickly dispatched, but Simon's case was quite hopeless. The fangs had almost entered the jugular, and a few minutes sufficed for the poison to reach the heart.

Ere he died Simon blurted out a strange confession. He recited his love for Amy and her preference for me. Jealousy, he said, had taken full possession of him; he had last night rubbed my leggings with valerian, an infallible attraction to wolves. Only the swamp could save me from the pack, and that was almost certain death by snakes. I had passed safely through the swamp, and had unwittingly brought home with me the instrument of his punishment.

I thought the confession over and resolved to believe that it was all an imaginary story, the outcome of the poison working in Simon's veins. I hope that this may be so, but I confess that I so far allowed the possibility of another version as to burn those gaiters.—The Golden Penny.

The Crow and the Golfers.

A crow which haunts the Mid-Surrey links at Richmond is a bit of a humorist. He has played such pranks with the golfers' balls that the subject has been discussed by the committee. He appears to hover in attendance on players who use nice new white balls; "remades," or balls that have been played with before, and on which the paint has chipped, receive none of his embarrassing intentions.

Recently two players were approaching one of the holes, one player using a new ball, the other a ball that had been played with before. On walking toward their balls the players were astonished to see the crow alight near them, examine first one ball and then the other, eventually rejecting the older ball, and flying away with the new one in his beak. The crow took the ball over into some marshy ground beyond the boundary of the links, where the caddy in hot pursuit could not follow him. The bird dropped the ball for an instant, looked sideways with a merry twinkle in his eye, as much as to say, "Don't you wish you may get it?" picked the ball up again, and, with offensive assurance, flew back over the heads of the players to his haunt in Kew Gardens.—London Golf.

Willing to Have Him Stammer.

Mrs. Dewtell—Isn't it too bad that your husband stammers so dreadfully?

Mrs. Tock—Not at all. I find it an advantage in our little disputes, because he realizes the hopelessness of ever getting the last word and gives up at once.

QUEEN'S CORONATION RING.

Queen Victoria's coronation ring is never out of her sight, and is worn by her every evening. It is a band of gold containing a cross in rubies surrounded by white brilliants. A coronation ring is supposed to symbolize the wedding of the sovereign with the nation.

WOMEN AUTHORS AND ARTISTS IN FRANCE.

There are in France 2,150 women authors and journalists and about 700 women artists. The provinces contribute most of the writers—about two-thirds—while Paris is represented in the same proportion among the artists. Among the writers 1,000 are novelists, 200 are poets, 150 educational writers, and the rest writers of various kinds. The artists comprise 107 sculptors, and the others are painters, ranging over all branches of the pictorial art.—Westminster Gazette.

EXPLOIT OF A LADY.

The Country Gentleman recently chronicled the exploit of a lady living near Norfolk, Va., who sold one-twelfth of an acre of chrysanthemums at wholesale for the sum of $350. The purchaser retailed them at such an advance that they should have brought him $1,000. The same lady sold $72 worth of sweet peas from a piece of land 16x15 feet; from still less area, under glass, she sold violets, altogether, from less than a quarter of an acre she sold $500 worth of flowers, doing most of the work herself.

LADY MUNSTER'S DOUBLE.

Lady Munster tells a story of a young lady who went to do some shopping one morning when a friend was expected to luncheon with her mother. This friend was a lady of somewhat notable beauty, and, moreover, of somewhat distinctive taste in dress, as well as the possessor of a very uncommon surname. Upon entering the shop the young lady, to her surprise, saw, as she believed, her friend seated at a counter making purchases, although she was not expecting her to come up from a rather distant suburb for two hours. But, naturally, she went up and spoke to her, using her rather unusual name. The lady said, yes, that was her name, but she did not know the young lady, and had no intention of lunching with her mother. Thinking there was some misapprehension, the young lady did not persist at the time, but, after making her own purchases, went up to the lady again, and asked her if she would go home with her to luncheon. Whereupon the lady rose in high dudgeon and repeated her former declaration.

The young lady then went home alone, to find that the lady whom her mother expected to luncheon had been with her for some time, but that she had not been near the shop in which her "double" had shown such perfectly natural indignation.—Lady's Pictorial.

DRESSING THE HAIR.

How to arrange the coiffure is not the only problem in fashionable hairdressing in these days, when color is such a potent factor in producing the up-to-date effect, and if you would be quite correct you must invest in the "red-gold" tint, which can be had for the price at any first-class hairdresser's.

However necessary it may be to possess this adorable shade, there is nothing which so improves a woman's appearance or disguises her apparent age as the becoming disposition of her locks, no matter what color they may chance to be. No universal mode of arranging the hair can be followed if she would have artistic proportion and bring out the best expression of her face. So it is a wise woman who studies her own defects. The medley of modes in hair dressing which are seen this season are certainly proof that women at least make an attempt to suit their coiffures to their heads.

An extremely pretty fashion for those who find it becoming is to wave the hair slightly all around, like the heads seen in classical sculpture, and arrange a soft twisted knot directly at the back, a little above the nape of the neck, and fasten it with a fancy dagger pin. The mystery of fashionable hairdressing is solved very effectually at the hairdresser's, where there are all sorts of valuable aids in the form of frisettes to give the desired pompadour effects and help out the full puff at the sides so much in vogue. These cushions, with additional puffs and fancy combs, and, for evening dress, other ornamental decorations of flowers, feathers, and ribbon, add much to the size of the head; but that seems to be the one object fashion has in view this season. The pompadour effect is decidedly the ruling style for evening dress, and the knot, which is arranged on the crown of the head, must not tower any higher than the front, the extra height being given by the feathers, aigrettes, and bows. The prettiest ornament worn is a white aigrette, with diamonds here and there set on tiny wires that tremble with every move of the head. The Marie Antoinette coiffure, arranged with a large bowknot at the back, is charming for some women, and little bowknots of gold or silver set with fancy stones are suitable ornaments. No one need to fear an excess of decoration, for three or four side combs and as many fancy pins are only a beginning toward the complete fashionable coiffure. Mercury wings in spangled gauze or set with precious stones are very effective when they crown a Madonna-shaped face, and silver set with ordinary brilliants is very showy. A dainty decoration worn by young ladies is a narrow wreath of violets, or some fine flower, around the back hair, and fastened at the top with an upright bow of white satin ribbon. The fashion of waving the hair all around seems to have come to stay, but it must be done in the large soft waves, not the close crinkled ones of last season.—New York Sun.

FASHION NOTES.

Persian lamb coats are frequently belted in with bands of mock jewels.

The double cluster ring suggests a lovely way to utilize earrings that are out of fashion.

Linen underwear is undeniably beautifying to the skin, and is more hygienic than wool.

Satin belts in corselet form are added to all the gowns that need a little freshening up at this season.

Coats will be braided on revers and cuffs and many of them will have heavy lace appliqued on flatly to the cloth surface.

Trains and demi-trains are taking, in a great degree, the place of shorter skirts, except for street and strictly utilitarian gowns.

The girl who has been swathed in furs for the last three months is beginning to look upon chiffon capes and mousseline boas with an eye of favor.

Tiny children wear their skiris extremely short, either showing a long silk stocking or the bare knee when the little socks are preferred. The bare knee and lace arm is the usual custom in France. Stockings are generally of black silk or fine thread for the daytime, with colored ones to match the shoes on dress occasions; but white socks are sometimes seen, and little boys often wear tan shoes and stockings with their daytime clothes.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MARCH 7.

Lesson Text: "The Ethiopian Convert," Acts viii., 26-40—Golden Text: Acts viii. 4—Commentary.

26. "Arise and go toward the south." Thus spake the angel of the Lord to Philip while he was in the midst of this great work in Samaria. He is sent from what seems to be a very great work out into the desert, and he is not told why he is sent. Simple and whole hearted obedience is the one thing required of a servant or a soldier Angels that excel in strength do His commandments, hearkening unto the voice of His word. They do His pleasure (Ps. ciii., 20, 21). If we are good servants and soldiers, we will hold ourselves according to II Sam. xv., 15; I Chron. xxviii., 21; II Sam. iii., 36.

27. "And he arose and went, and, behold, a man of Ethiopia." Philip sees what may be the object of his mission, one man, an Ethiopian, the treasurer of Queen Candace, who had been to Jerusalem to worship. The time will yet come when Ethiopia shall stretch out her hands to God, when from beyond the rivers of Ethiopia suppliants shall bring an offering to the Lord (Zep. iii., 10; Ps. lxviii, 31). But, whether a nation or an individual, God regards all who truly seek Him (Job. xxxiv., 29).

28. "Sitting in his chariot, read Esaias the prophet." What he had heard or seen at Jerusalem we are not told, but we may well imagine that he had heard somewhat concerning those who had filled Jerusalem with their doctrine and concerning Him of whom they spake. He must have been an earnest seeker after light, for God sent Philip all the way from Samaria to be his teacher and to lead him to Christ.

29. "Then the Spirit said to Philip, Go near and join thyself to this chariot." Whatever Philip may have thought he now knew the object of his mission. His trained ear heard the message of the Spirit, and without hesitation or question he obeys. I believe it is possible to live always and fully under the control of the Spirit and have God working in us both to will and to do of His good pleasure. If this is our whole-hearted desire, He will fulfill the desire of them that fear him (Ps. cxlv., 19).

30. "Understandest thou what thou readest?" With this question Philip introduced himself to the man in the chariot, having run to him as soon as he was commanded by the Spirit. When the Lord sees any one intent upon understanding His word He will take pains to instruct him. The marginal reading of Job x., 8, is very suggestive, "Thine hands took pains about me." Gabriel was sent from heaven to Daniel to make him understand and to show him the truth (Dan. x., 14, 21; xi., 2). The Holy Spirit has been given to every believer to teach and to guide into all truth (John xiv., 26; xvi., 13).

31. "How can I, except some man should guide me?" Thus graciously answered the treasurer, and he invited Philip to step into the chariot with him. How smoothly everything goes when the Spirit is working! Philip, sent by the Spirit, finds one in whom the Spirit has been working, and therefore one ready to be taught. The Spirit might have taught the eunuch Himself without the help of any man (I John ii., 27), but He saw fit to use human instrumentality. He is blessed to be used of God! Only be willing, and He will use you.

32, 33. "He was led as a sheep to the slaughter." Thus he read in what we would call Isa. liii., 7, 8, concerning Him of whom Moses and all the prophets did write, Jesus of Nazareth, the Son of Joseph (John i., 45), but he knew Him not. The whole chapter will doubtless be the general confession of Israel as a nation after they shall have looked upon Him whom they have pierced (Zech. xii., 10) in the day when they shall say, "Lo, this is our God! We have waited for Him, and He will save us" (Isa, xxv., 9).

34. "I pray thee, of whom speaketh the prophet this?" Whether the prophet was speaking of himself or of some other man, the eunuch could not make out. The prophets were types of Christ and did in their lives foreshadow in some measure the sufferings of Christ. Isaiah and his children were signs in Israel (chapter viii., 18), and Jeremiah says of himself, "I was like a lamb or an ox that is brought to the slaughter" (Jer. xi., 19).

35. Philip began at the same Scripture and preached unto him Jesus. He would probably go back to the Passover lamb of Ex. xii., and to the daily burnt offering, and possibly to the coats of skins of Gen. iii., 21; then on to the Lamb of God, of whom John the Baptist spake. He could easily find in Isa. liii., the sufferings, death, resurrection and future glory of Christ. But whatever line he took, he must certainly have shown Christ to be the only Saviour of sinners and the fulfillment of every type and shadow.

36. The treasurer evidently took it all in and received Jesus Christ as his Saviour, for, coming to water, he asked for baptism. Having received Christ, he would as quickly as possible confess it before all who journeyed with him, and doubtless he would preach Christ to many, for he could not keep the good news to himself.

37. "If thou believest with all thine heart, thou mayest." This is the one only essential to salvation, that Christ be truly received in the heart. "If thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised Him from the dead, thou shalt be saved" (Rom. x., 9). To believe on Him is to receive Him (John i., 12), and if He be not truly received there is no saving faith (I John v., 12).

38. The driver of the chariot and other attendants may have overheard and understood the whole conversation. They certainly now beheld that which the treasurer could more fully explain to them as they went on their way. Whether the one baptized was immersed or had the water poured upon him does not clearly appear. If those who think that immersion is the right way—cannot love and bear with those who think pouring or sprinkling sufficient—there is more grace ready for them if they will have it.

39, 40. The eunuch goes on his way rejoicing, and Philip, caught away by the Spirit, is found at Azotus, and preaches the gospel in all the cities from there to Cæsarea. The joy of the eunuch was due to his faith in Christ and to the fact that now he was accepted in the Beloved, justified from all things and a joint heir with the man at God's right hand (Eph. i., 6; Acts xiii., 38; Rom. viii., 16, 17). He believed and was thus filled with joy and peace (Rom. xv., 13). God had other work for Philip, or rather more of the same work in other places, and sent him off to it. If he never saw the eunuch again on earth, he certainly met him long ere this in glory.—Lesson Helper.

Oldest Free Mason Dead.

John Kelley Sargent, the oldest Free Mason in the United States, died, a few days since, at Merrimac, Mass., in his ninety-fifth year. His wife and a daughter died the week before. He was a playmate of the poet Whittier in boyhood. He joined Warren Lodge of Masons in 1826.

LIVES LOST BY FLOODS.

Business Interrupted and Homes Deserted in Several States.

MILLS FORCED TO SHUT DOWN.

The Monongahela River a Raging Torrent---Railroad Travel Interfered With in Several States, and Much Damage to Property Reported---Several Drowned in the Overflowing Waters in Kentucky

PITTSBURG, Penn. (Special).—The usually placid Monongahela River is a raging torrent, rushing onward with vast quantities of wreckage and rubbish upon its surface. The landmarks of the stream are completely obliterated by the volume and rush of the angry waters, and the locations of the various dams are only traceable by the eddies. Throughout the Monongahela Valley river traffic has been suspended, and there is a general feeling of apprehension. The rise was very rapid. Along the river at many places railroad tracks are covered by many feet of water. Mills and workshops are partially submerged and the workmen have been driven from their benches.

The greatest damage thus far reported is between McKeesport and Pittsburg, where, throughout the distance, the shores are lined with manufactories. A majority of these places were compelled to suspend operations, and much loss and damage will result. All of the railroads in the Monongahela Valley, with the single exception of the Monon branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, experienced much difficulty in getting their passengers through to their destination.

At Glassport the river rose so rapidly that the fires could not be drawn from the costly furnaces of the United Coke, Gas and Chemical Company's plant, and, as these furnaces are now partially under water, they will be badly damaged, if not ruined.

At McKeesport the rise in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers compelled many people to move their household goods by means of boats. The city waterworks, Dewee's Woods Rolling Mill, the National Rolling Mill, Cannon's Planing Mills and all the coal yards are submerged.

It is expected that the loss in the Monongahela and Ohio Valleys will reach hundreds of thousands of dollars.

RIVERS RISE RAPIDLY.

Losses Caused by the Flood in the State of Kentucky.

FRANKFORT, Ky. (Special).—Nearly all streams in Kentucky are clear out of their banks and doing unmeasurable damage. Several people have been drowned in various parts of the State. Much stock has been lost, fencing swept away, and other property almost ruined. The streams all through the mountains are higher than for years, and the greatest damage is feared.

News comes from Pineville, Ky., that two white men, while crossing a raging stream, were drowned, and also a revenue officer, who was in the mountains looking after moonshiners.

At Middlesborough, a cloudburst deluded the locality, drowning James Charwell and family. Charwell and his wife and four children while en route home from a neighbor's in a wagon were caught in the cloudburst and all drowned.

The Worst Flood in Years.

WHEELING, W. Va. (Special).—The Kanawha Valley is suffering from the worst flood in years. Charleston is under water. Members of the Legislature went to the State House in boats, but no session was held, since the basement is flooded and the fires put out. Suffering among the poor is great, and churches and schools are filled with those driven from their homes.

It is impossible to estimate the damage in the upper part of Charleston. Business is almost entirely suspended. Telephone connection is broken. The postoffice now occupies an island.

Maryland in the Cabinet.

JAMES A. GARY.

(Has accepted a portfolio offered him by Major McKinley.)

ADDRESS TO SILVER REPUBLICANS.

Teller and His Associates Call a Meeting of a Provisional National Committee.

The Silver Republicans in the Senate and House signed an address to the people, which was made public at Washington, calling a meeting of a "provisional National Committee of the Silver Republican party" in Chicago June 8 next, for the purpose of calling a National Convention of Silver Republicans and those who will co-operate with them "until the great monetary issue is settled and settled right."

Each State and Territory is asked to designate a member of the Provisional National Committee, to represent it in all matters preliminary to the calling of the National Convention. Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota, is named Chairman of the committee until a further organization is effected.

The address declares that the Republican party has abandoned the principles on which it was founded and that the Silver Republicans cannot follow "that party into a shameless abandonment of American interests and the tyranny of an alien money system." It is announced that the address is issued in response to numerous inquiries requesting information regarding party policy. It is signed by Senators Teller, Dubois, Cannon, Pettigrew, Mantle and Jones, and Representatives Towne, Hartman, Shafroth and Allen, of Utah.

CYCLING NOTES.

The bicycle is coming into use in Scotland as a means of conveyance to the football matches.

The magnitude of the bicycle industry at the present time is scarcely realized by those outside the trade.

An English contemporary predicts that more than 1,000,000 medium and high-grade bicycles will be turned out by the factories in 1897.

The statistician who asserts that the total weekly mileage of all the bicycle riders in the world is 900,000,000 miles is not likely to be contradicted.

The bicycle dealers of St. Louis, Mo., are planning the formation of a bicycle arcade. Several firms have already hired buildings in the selected location.

The New Jersey State Fair managers are talking over the advisability of having a bicycle track at Waverly, which is to be in readiness this season. It is not intended to build a new track, but to harden the old one and make it suitable for cycle racing.

Cycling is increasing rapidly in Paris. The Touring Club de France has now been six years in existence, and while in 1895 it numbered 25,000 members, it has increased to 47,000, and it is confidently predicted that before the exhibition is opened it will attain the high figure of 100,000.

Lady bicyclists have begun to utilize their bicycles for ornamental purposes. When a bicycle has had its day it is dismembered, limb from limb, and the parts hung up on the drawing room wall. On nails that once supported china brackets, over doors where fans held position, all the remains of the old cycles are displayed to view.

A patent has been applied for on a tandem attachment to a single wheel. The single wheel is converted into a tandem by attaching an adjustable frame to the seat post and the rear fork ends. Two small sprockets, one affixed to the crank axle and another to the rear crank axle, are connected by extra chain, transmitting the power furnished by the rear rider.

Baltimore, (Md.) wheelmen have gone to the courts to test the rights of the toll roads to collect a fee when the roads are in poor condition. The charters of the roads provide that unless the roads are kept in good condition for traffic no toll may be collected. The wheelmen will urge that as the Reestertown pike is not fit for cycling the company should be instructed by the court to collect no further toll from wheelmen until the road is repaired.

What promises to be one of the best bicycle paths in the country is expected to be constructed between St. Paul, Minn., and the Interstate Park at Taylor's Falls. The path would be about fifty miles in length, and would pass through ten townships, three counties and skirt fifteen lakes. The path would be one of the most picturesque in the country and would not be obstructed by steep grades. The promoters of the path say that $25,000 would complete the path, and it is expected that the three counties will donate the amount.

THE LABOR WORLD.

New York is to have a labor temple.

America contains 200,000 machinists.

Denver (Col.) firemen's wages will be cut.

Pittsburg, Penn., has 1000 union stogie makers.

London music halls regularly employ about 12,000 people.

Indianapolis, Ind., has a new union of canvassers and agents.

Seven Knights of Labor assemblies will be formed at Cleveland, Ohio.

Washington Central Union wants the Congressional Library open at night.

San Francisco unionists indorse the Southwick bill to compel the branding of convict-made goods.

The Eleanor Iron Works, at Hollidaysburg, Penn., which have been idle for six months, resumed operations.

The models employed at the studios of London artists intend forming a trade union so as to exclude foreign competition.

After thirty-two years constant service as a machinist in the Brooks Locomotive Works, of Dunkirk, N. Y., Anthony Jackson has retired.

The latest snow storm in New York City furnished temporary work for 25,000 unemployed men and cost the city, in round numbers, $120,000.

The Kansas Senate has passed a bill to make it unlawful for any company or corporation to prevent employes belonging to labor organizations.

The first labor paper in the United States was The Workingman's Advocate. It was published by the Evans Bros., two English labor reformers. Its publication was commenced in New York in 1825.

The American Federation of Labor is now fairly installed in its new quarters at the National Capital, and its address is No. 700 Fourteenth street N. W., Washington, D. C. Frank Morrison is the Secretary.

The Grand Rapids (Mich.) Typographical Union admits reporters and editors to membership, and President Prescott expresses the opinion that the day is not far distant when there will be numerous well-organized writers' unions in the country.

United States Consul Connelly at Nioga, Japan, in a recent report to the State Department at Washington, shows that the wages of workmen in Japan have more than doubled since the war with China, and the demand for workmen is greater than the supply.

In Berlin women are rapidly displacing men in the textile industry. In Ghent there are 618 women to 1000 men employed. In all Belgium the proportion is sixty-four women to 100 men. There are 4000 females between ten and twenty years of age employed.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Ambassador Bayard has received thousands of invitations to dine before he leaves England.

Six months' fishing and six months' writing is the annual programme of William Black, the novelist.

William Waldorf Astor is said to own 4000 houses in New York City, and his estimated yearly income is $6,000,000.

It is said that Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, is much annoyed when he sees himself referred to as a Swede.

When a man has a very active mind he is obliged to do something with it, and Mr. Gladstone is now as hard at work on his "Olympian Religions" as if the destiny of empires depended on it.

The will of George B. Roberts, late President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, disposing of an estate estimated at $6,000,000, was admitted to probate. All but $50,000 is left to the widow and children of Mr. Roberts.

The new Liberal Member of the British Parliament, Samuel Woods, is a son and grandson of coal miners and the husband of a coal miner's daughter. He was a worker in the pits when but seven years old, and grew up to be a miner himself, gaining his education under more than ordinary difficulties.

GOMEZ RAIDING MATANZAS.

Big Cuban Victory Reported From Santa Clara.

General Gomez is raiding Matanzas Province in all directions.

The Cubans, under their local chief, fought a big battle near Santa Clara City on Tuesday, in which seventy Spaniards were killed and the troops were forced to retreat.

Fondeviela's column has returned to Guanabacoa with the loss of sixty men out of 200 in the column.

Julio Sanguily was released from prison upon the receipt of the cable message from Madrid announcing that the Queen of Spain had pardoned him.

Sanguily Released.

Julio Sanguily, the alleged American citizen who was twice sentenced to imprisonment for life on the charge of being a rebel, which charge was never proved against him, was released from prison at Havana, Cuba, the Queen Regent having pardoned him, much to the chagrin of those who were instrumental in bringing about his convictions. He at once left the Cabanas Fortress, where he had been confined awaiting the result of his appeal against his sentence, and started for his home. He started immediately for the United States with his family, traveling by way of Tampa, Fla. It is reported that he has promised never to return to Cuba.

HALF A MILLION MISSING.

Retiring Treasurer of Nebraska Placed Under Arrest.

Joseph Bartley, retiring Treasurer of the State of Nebraska, who failed to turn over something over $500,000 to his successor, was arrested at Lincoln on a warrant sworn out by Attorney-General Smythe, who had given Bartley until Saturday to transfer the money.

Bartley said he could not get the money in so short a time, and at once arranged to have his bond at the time the warrant was served. It was signed by a large number of prominent citizens for $200,000.

The ex-Treasurer has been prominent in commercial and political circles of the State for twenty years. He was a banker before being elected Treasurer.

The complaint charges that he misappropriated in all $537,762.93 in various sums and from various funds. The most flagrant specific charge is that of failing to account for a warrant for $200,000 issued by special appropriation of the Legislature to replace in the school fund that amount stolen by Charles Mosher, President of the Capital National Bank of Lincoln, who is now in the Sioux Falls Penitentiary for the theft of that and other sums. Bartley took his arrest coolly, and was at once released.

SILVER GIFT FOR STEVENSON.

Senators Present a Service to the Retiring Vice-President.

Vice-President Stevenson was presented with a magnificent silver service by the Senate at his apartments in the Normandie, Washington. A parchment testimonial signed by every Senator accompanied the service.

The presentation speech was made by Mr. Hoar, followed by Mr. Gorman. Senator Blackburn, of Kentucky, representing the State in which the Vice-President was born, made a short speech, as did Senator Cullom, representing the State from which the Vice-President comes. Mr. Stevenson replied briefly, and was deeply moved by the beautiful tribute of his associates of the past four years.

Each piece in the service bears an inscription which praises the "Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate, 1893-1897," for his "strict impartiality, unfailing courtesy and unsurpassed wisdom and discretion in the discharge of his high office."

TEN LIVES PAY FOR AN INSULT.

Fearful Battle at a Dance in Tancol, a Mexican Town.

An insulting remark addressed by a young man to a young woman at a dancing party in Tancol, Mexico, led to a desperate fight between all the men at the dance.

When the smoke of the fight had cleared away it was found that ten men were lying dead in the room and fifteen others were seriously wounded.

The fighters used knives, pistols and clubs, and the affair continued several hours, until the ones still uninjured were completely exhausted.

Several of those killed and wounded were well known and highly respected young men of the town.

Shocking Death of a Girl.

Lulu Belle Hurst, sixteen years old, was shot and instantly killed at Boston, Mass., by John P. Conley. Conley who was well acquainted in the family, was sitting beside her on a sofa, when, without warning, he placed a revolver at the girl's forehead, firing, blowing the top of her head off. The deed was done in the presence of the dead girl's twelve-year-old sister. Conley was arrested. He says it was an accident.

American Armor Succeeds Abroad.

The Bethlehem (Penn.) Iron Company has received from Russia particulars of a successful test there of the company's armor plate. The tested plate was one representing 1500 tons of Harveyized nickel steel side armor for the Russian battleship Rostivlov, all of which will now be accepted. The company has received a contract for making the shaftings and engine forgings for two big cruisers for the Japanese Government.

Boundary Commission's Report.

President Cleveland's Boundary Commission reported without declaring the true divisional line between Venezuela and British Guiana, arbitration having been decided upon by the two Nations most interested. The report shows the great amount of work involved in the task of the body, and how it was successfully met.

Senate's Sunday Session.

The United States Senate at a Sunday session passed the Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill, with various amendments, including one to restore to the public domain the lands in several Western States set apart as forest reservations by a recent proclamation of the President.

Torpedo Boat No. 6 is Named.

The Secretary of the Navy decided to call the new United States torpedo boat, known as No. 6, the Farragut, in honor of the naval hero. The Farragut is now at the Washington Navy Yard.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The President signed the following acts: Authorizing the Secretary of War to issue Springfield rifles in exchange to the National Guard; admitting needle-work free for exhibition by the New York Association of Sewing Schools; authorizing the loan of tents to Buffalo, N. Y., for the G. A. R. encampments; providing for a light house at Orient Point, L. I.

The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill as reported to the Senate carries an increase of $1,162,983, making a total of $51,827,727. Of the increase $440,000 is for public buildings and $188,899 for light houses and for signals and beacons. Large decreases are made for rivers and harbors. Among these decreases are the following: Hudson River, $125,000; Gowanus Bay, $100,000; Buffalo Harbor, $135,590, and Illinois and Mississippi Canal, $250,000.

Secretary Herbert decided to use the big monitor Puritan, instead of the battleship Massachusetts, for the trial of the new dry dock at the New York Navy Yard. The monitor is stronger in the bottom than any battleship and will more severely test the dock.

The President nominated William W. Clark, of North Carolina, to be United States District Judge for the Eastern District of North Carolina.

The Sanguily resolution was laid aside in the Senate by general consent.

The text of the Alaskan boundary treaty between this country and England was made public.

The House passed the Monetary Commission bill with an amendment providing for the appointment of special envoys to secure the co-operation of European Governments in the proposed conference.

The Venezuelan Commission held its final session. All the data, maps and testimony it has collected will be turned over to the Anglo-Venezuelan arbitration tribunal.

The House passed a bill authorizing National banks to take out circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited. Under existing law, notes to the amount of only ninety per cent. of the face value of the bonds can be issued, so that on about $220,000,000 of bonds deposited but $198,000,000 of notes are issued.

The bill to incorporate the International Bank was favorably reported to the House.

The House Committee reported in favor of removing General Smith, Commandant of the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kan.

William J. Bryan appeared on the floor of the House and was greeted by many of his former colleagues.

In the Senate a resolution calling for an investigation of the death of Dr. Ruiz in Cuba was adopted.

In the House Mr. Grosvenor (Rep. Ohio,) took occasion to denounce civil service reform, and was roundly applauded by Republican members.

Domestic.

The World's Conference of Seventh Day Baptists has just been held at Lincoln, Neb.

Hot-headed land boomers are preparing to fight for claims on the Colville Indian reservation.

A fire at Fort Wayne, Ind., caused a loss of $150,000.

At Philadelphia, Mrs. Dorothy Miller, eighty-four years old, choked to death while eating breakfast at her home. A piece of beefsteak lodged in the old lady's throat. Two doctors were called, but before they arrived death had ended her agony.

Willoughby, Hill & Co., one of the largest clothing houses in Chicago, was closed by the Sheriff on a confession of judgment in favor of the Fort Dearborn National Bank for $81,611.

Julio Sanguily, who has been pardoned by the Spanish Government, after a long period of imprisonment in a Cuban prison, arrived at Key West, Fla. from Havana.

The Mullanphy Savings Bank, St. Louis, was closed by the bank examiners on account of a run.

Both branches of the City Council of Louisville, Ky., have passed an ordinance prohibiting women from wearing hats in theatres and public halls.

Fred F. Pettingill, the Boston and Albany Railroad agent at Milford, Mass., died suddenly of apoplexy. John M. Wood, the undertaker, while preparing Mr. Pettingill's body for burial, dropped dead of heart disease.

Iverson Brown died in Hart County, Kentucky, aged 107 years.

Reports of a heavy yield of gold in the placer fields of Peru are exciting Colorado miners, many of whom are emigrating.

An Idaho Legislator has made affidavit that he was bribed to vote for the election of Senator Heitfeld.

The following ticket was nominated by the Republican City Convention in Chicago: For Mayor, Judge Nathaniel C. Sears; City Clerk, Frederick Lundin; City Treasurer Charles E. Gross; City Attorney, Roy O., West.

At Olympia, Wash., the Senate passed the bill for an amendment to the Constitution conferring the elective franchise on women, the question to be submitted at the next general election in November, 1898. As a bill of similar purport has already passed the House, there is every reason to believe this bill will be agreed to by the House without serious opposition.

Colonel Salmon Algernon Granger, a member of the staff of the late Governor Luzon B. Morris, committed suicide by shooting himself in the right temple, at Winsted, Conn. It is believed that the deed was committed in a fit of temporary insanity.

The German-American Bank of Tonawanda, N. Y., shut its doors because of a run and a State examiner was placed in charge.

The flood at Pittsburg, Penn., is subsiding, and it is believed that the worst is over at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky.

Two children of Mrs. Allen, of Washington Park, Brooklyn, were left alone in the flat while their mother went to call on a sick friend. The younger child, aged three, set fire to her clothes and was burned to death. Her sister was fatally burned. The furniture ignited and was destroyed.

At Tallahassee, Fla., M. Nicholson, convicted of the murder of J. Duval, a liveryman, of Madison, Fla., in 1895, and sentenced to be hanged March 17, committed suicide by laudanum poisoning.

By the biggest ice deal known on the Penobscot River, in Maine, for years, the Consolidated Ice Company, of New York, has acquired the house and harvesting plant of the American Ice Company.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has placed with the Carnegie Company, at Homestead, Penn., an order for 65,000 tons of steel rails.

Foreign Notes.

Secretary Olney instructed Consul-General Lee, in Cuba, to demand a civil trial for George Washington Scott, an American prisoner in Cuba.

The Turks violated the armistice in Crete and attacked the Christians.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

9

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.30 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	21,028
Condensed milk, cans	161
Cream, cans	448

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western Extras, ₱	—	@	19
Firsts	17	@	18
Thirds to seconds	13	@	17
State—Thirds to first	13	@	17
State Dairy, common to choice	12	@	16
Imitation Creamery	11	@	16
Factory, fresh, extras	—	@	18
Common to good	8	@	13

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	12¼
Good to prime	11¼	@	12
Common to fair	9	@	11
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	9½
Full skims	3	@	3½

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	19
Jersey—Fancy	--	@	19½
Western—Firsts	—	@	18½
Southern—Good to prime	17	@	17½
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	1 17½	@	1 20
Medium, choice	—	@	95
Pea, choice	—	@	90
Red kidney, choice	—	@	1 20
White kidney, choice	—	@	1 25
Yellow eye	1 10	@	1 12½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	1 30	@	1 32½
Green peas, bags	72½	@	75

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Spitzenberg, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 50
Greening, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 62
Baldwin	1 00	@	1 50
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	5 50
Jersey, fair to fancy	3 00	@	3 50

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	--	@	12
1896, good to prime	10½	@	11½
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	—	@	13
Good to prime	11	@	12
Old odds	3	@	5

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	7
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	4½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Ducks, local, ₱ pair	65	@	90
Geese, local, ₱ pair	1 50	@	1 75
Pigeons, ₱ pair	30	@	35

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	10	@	13
State and Penn	8½	@	9½
Western, drv picked	6½	@	9½
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Western ducks, ₱ lb	8	@	13
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 50

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, ₱ 180 lbs	1 00	@	1 12
Jersey, ₱ sack	1 00	@	1 50
L. I., ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 50	@	4 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	6 50
Red, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Yellow	3 00	@	3 25
Celery, State, ₱ doz. stalks	25	@	1 25
Carrots, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Jersey & L. I., Russia	—	@	—
Green peas, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	4 00
Egg plant, Fla., ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	5 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	6	@	12
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	1 00	@	5 00
Squash, Marrow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Hubbard	—	@	—
Lettuce, ₱ basket	1 00	@	3 00
Beets, Fla., ₱ bush. crate	50	@	1 00
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	—	@	75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	75	@	80
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	85	@	90
Short rye	50	@	60
Oat	37½	@	40

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	4 80	@	5 05
Spring Patents	4 80	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 2 Red	88	@	96
May	—	@	81
Corn—No. 2	—	@	29½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	21¾
Ungraded White	22	@	29
Rye—State	40	@	41
Barley—Feeding	26½	@	27
Lard—City steam	—	@	3.80c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	18	@	50
Calves, city dressed	6	@	9
Country dressed	4	@	6
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	4 00	@	4 60
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	5 35	@	5 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	3 75	@	4 15
Country Dressed	3¾	@	6¼

BRITISH TAKE BENIN.

King Drunami Flees and is Likely to Be Captured.

The expedition which was formed to punish Drunami, King of Benin, on the Niger Coast of Africa, for the murder of the members of a peaceable British expedition which was attempting to reach Benin City, has been entirely successful. The expedition has captured Benin City, and the King is a fugitive. He fled northward, but a part of the expedition is in pursuit of him, and it is expected that he will be taken prisoner.

When the expedition entered the town it was found that it well deserved the name of "City of Blood." Many victims of the Ju Ju, or Fetish priests, were found crucified, they having been sacrificed to the various gods. The Ju Ju houses and their compounds were reeking with the blood of those who had recently been beheaded in the religious ceremonies.

In the fighting that took place before the town was captured, seventeen European and twenty-three native members of the expedition were killed or wounded.

No trace was found of Mr. Campbell, a consular official who was captured by the Beninites at the time of massacre, and it is supposed that he was killed by his captors shortly after he was made a prisoner.

KANSAS STILL ASKS FOR INCOME TAX.

Two Supreme Court Justices Sign a Petition for Such Taxation.

Frank Doster, the new Populist Chief Justice of the Kansas Supreme Court, and S. H. Allen, Associate Justice, have signed a petition to the Legislature for the adoption of a resolution asking Congress to submit a proposition to change the Constitution so as to permit the taxation of inordinate wealth.

The resolutions which the Justices ask to have adopted denounce the United States Supreme Court for its decision in the income tax case.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THE last issue of the Pennsylvania *Methodist*, edited by Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow, made sensational charges of malfeasance in office against state officials, the management of the Soldiers' Orphan schools and the superintendent of public grounds and buildings.

Last evening a hearing was given Dr. Swallow before Mayor Patterson, of Harrisburg, on two cases of criminal libel preferred by the Soldiers' Orphans' commission through its secretary, Representative W. F. Harrity, of, Philadelphia, and Captain J. C. Delaney, the superintendent of public grounds and buildings.

Dr. Swallow waived a hearing, but Mayor Patterson decided to hear some of the testimony, after District Attorney Graham, of Philadelphia, senior counsel for the plaintiffs, said it was due those who were charged with such gross malfeasance to have an opportunity in open court to say to the public that they are innocent and ask a suspension of judgment. Captain Delaney denied emphatically the charges of criminal carelessness at the capitol fire and said there was absolutely no truth in the accusations against him as the agent of the board of public grounds and buildings in the purchase of supplies. General J. P. S. Gobin, Representative Stewart, together with the superintendents of the various soldiers' orphans' schools denied the truth of the statement that eight fold prices were paid for supplies for these schools. They all testified that there was no extravagance whatever, but that on the other hand the purchases were made in the open market, at the lowest possible prices for good goods. Dr. Swallow renewed bail for trial at the quarter sessions on March 15.

This wasn't exactly the doctor's way of substantiating his charges. He wanted a special court of inquiry established to investigate the truth of his statements but there being no law for such a special court he was arrested for libel as above stated.

Should the doctor succeed in establishing the truth of his charges he will be hailed as a great public benefactor. If there has been the malfeasance in office that he alleges the offenders should be severely punished, and if, on the other hand, the doctor's allegations be only for sensational purposes and the result of his dislike for Governor Hastings he should be made to pay the penalty for uttering malicious statements.

LOCUST GROVE.

J. B. Gosnell rejoices over the arrival of a brand new '97 girl at his home.

Mrs. Bowman continues to grow better. Mr. Curfman remains much the same.

J. O. Smith, Martin Smith and Alfred Pheasant are preparing to burn a lime kiln this summer.

Thos. Saylor and Minnie Roland spent Sunday with their aunt, Mrs. Catharine Stever, in Hare's valley.

Mr. and Mrs. John Bowman were on a business trip to the county capital on Wednesday of last week.

Chas. Stapleton spent several days last week in the Cove, to which place he had gone to look for work.

Matson Harbaugh, who now occupies the Corbin farm, will move to his father's place in this vicinity about the 1st.

Isaac Brumbaugh, a successful farmer of Penn township, with his estimable wife, paid his friends in this section a visit last week.

Miss Mary Irvin, while trying to get on a horse Monday evening, fell and hurt her knee and is unable to walk without the aid of crutches.

The young man who disgraced himself by his conduct while under the influence of liquor last Sunday, had better observe the rule: "Be temperate in all things."

B. Frank Mierley has been somewhat afflicted with boils, was unable for some time to walk without a cane, but he seems very spry since the arrival of a bouncing boy at his home on Thursday.

THE SONS OF AMERICA.

Their Semi-Annual Convention Held in Huntingdon, February 22nd.

The convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of Huntingdon county, held in the rooms of W. C. No. 321, of Huntingdon, was largely attended, and the flattering reports of the condition of the organization in the county were very gratifying to the State officers who were present, viz: State President A. J. Colborn, jr., of Scranton; State Vice-President Clare M. Taylor, of Huntingdon, and State Secretary William Weand, of Philadelphia.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHERRAS, The bill making it an offence for any person to tear down our National flag from any private dwelling or flag staff, and to use the flag for advertising purposes, was introduced and reported from the Committee; therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that we call upon the different members of the Legislature and Senate to use all their efforts to secure its speedy enactment.

WHEREAS, The Statue Room of the National Capitol has been set aside as a depository for the statues of those who have contributed to our National greatness, and as such should ever be preserved, be it

Resolved, That we protest against the admission of a statue of any person whose influence and power has been exerted against law and order, and whose greatness depends solely upon the establishment of a religious body whose practices are and have been at variance with morality and the sanctity of the American home.

Resolved, That our member in Congress and the Senators from Pennsylvania be urged to use all their influence and efforts to prevent the erection of the proposed statue of Brigham Young, by the State of Utah.

Resolved, That, consistent with the teachings of our Order, we protest against the use of Federal appropriations for the establishment of sectarian schools on the Indian reservations of the United States, and urge our Senators and members of Congress to vote against any such measure.

Resolved, That we approve the efforts of those members of Congress who in the name of sobriety, temperance and common decency have raised their voices against the presence of a saloon in the Nation's Capitol, and further, that we encourage the righteous movement till no citizen may be caused to blush for shame while such a skeleton of national dishonor remains.

Resolved, That our sympathy be extended to poor, struggling Cuba in her efforts to secure freedom and independence against the bloody, brutal tyranny of Spain, and that the indifference of our nation to her appeals for recognition has won for our country ignominy and disgrace.

Resolved, That the following expression of regard adopted by W. C. No. 321, be endorsed by this convention and sent to Senator Lodge:

"We, the members of the Patriotic Order Sons of America of Huntingdon county, Pa., having at heart the welfare of our nation, the purity of its citizenship, and the prosperity and happiness of the American people, do hereby extend to you, the author and champion of the Immigration Bill lately passed by the Congress of the United States, our deepest thanks for the earnest and persistent care with which you guarded the measure, and we rejoice with you in the success you have attained. While we believe the original measure to be more desirable, still we welcome the possible escape from the refuse of other shores, and trust tne merits of the decisions of the lawmakers of our land will ultimately bring to us all a greater feeling of gratitude for the blessings of our 'Free America.'"

WHEREAS, The Semi-Centennial of the institution of the Patriotic Order Sons of America will be celebrated in Reading, Pa., in August of this year, and we should have a membership commensurate with the half hundred years of our existence.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Camps of Huntingdon county the necessity for increased activity during this term, and that the individual members take up the good work and make the semi-centennial report a credit to the efforts of the past.

After an address by the State President and State Secretary, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. K. Archey, Pennsylvania Furnace; Vice-President, S. G. Miller, Shade Gap; Master of Forms, T. A. Westbrook, Huntingdon; Secretary, I. N. Swope, Mapleton; Conductor, C. D. Waite, Three Springs; Chaplain, S. W. Kimmel, Saltillo; Inspector, J. H. Musser, Pennsylvania Furnace; Guard, J. L. Hetrick, Mapleton.

In the evening the anniversary entertainment was given in Y. M. C. A. hall, and an interesting program, as follows, was rendered: Singing, "America," audience; address, "The Rat in the Statue," Jas. S. Woods; waltz, Sleepy Hollow Banjo-Mandolin club; address, "Our Trust," H. E. Archey; Solo, "Norine," Miss Elsie Swope; address, "The Vital Force of the Nation," State President A. J. Colburn, Jr.; Polonaise, Paderewski, Miss Hobach; exhibition drill, Young America Battalion; duet, Lilian Royer, Dollie Kline; March, Sleepy Hollow Banjo Mandolin club.

Sate President Colburn, of Scranton, who is a son of the renowned Somerset county statesman, Hon. A. J. Colburn, made one of the best speeches ever delivered in the opera house, and his magnificent effort was applauded to the echo. At 10.30 P. M., a banquet was tendered the State Camp officers in the rooms of W. C., No. 321, at which about eighty persons were present. James S. Woods, Esq., was the happy toastmaster. Visiting and local speakers made good speeches.

The next convention will be held at Mapleton in August.

CALVIN.

Madison Prough moved to J. C. Pheasant's house last week.

W. H. Hazzard attended preaching at Pine Grove Sunday afternoon.

Stever & Wilson are moving their saw mill to land of Joshua Gosnell.

James Park, of Tyrone, has been visiting his brother, Clinton, for a few days past.

Miss Cora Querry has taken her departure for Carnegie to visit her sister Hattie.

B. F. Mierley attended the adjourned quarterly conference in Cassville on Saturday.

Harry and Daniel Garner, of Marklesburg, were visitors at J. C. Shaffer's over Sunday.

It is reported that L. W. Pheasant and wife are going to move to our town about the first of April.

James and Leonard Gosnell have obtained employment as farmers for E. Robley and son, of Mapleton, whither they have gone.

Rev. Metlar was called to the bedside of his brother, in Pittsburg, on Saturday evening, hence the closing of revival services in the M. P. church.

Miss Elda Coder, who returned from Dickinson Seminary a few weeks ago where she had been taking lessons in music, took her departure for Germany valley on Monday where she expects to teach a class in music.

Scott N. Bumgardner and his bride were seen passing through this place on Sunday on their way homeward to Fulton county. We are loathe to see Mr. Bumgardner leave us as he was a good citizen.

Dr. A. J. Hamilton, of Cassville, has four patients under his care in this place. They are Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Glasgow; Mr. G. has a complication of diseases, Mrs. G. and Jacob Bumgardner are suffering with the grip and Miss Jennie Wright is suffering with something of the nature of hypertrophy. All are improving.

TROUGH CREEK.

Institute at Pine Grove next Saturday.

N. Q. Wright is beginning to go out a little.

A goodly number of logs are going into the mill operated by Greenland & Crotsley.

Uncle Richard Chilcott had a very sick night of it on Sunday night a week, but he is all right again.

W. W. Wright, of Juniata, Blair county, was down on a business trip recently. He continued his trip to Harrisburg.

We are sorry the sledding is played out except up the mountain, but the wagoning is good if horses are well shod, but not otherwise.

The ever jovial J. B. Shuman, of Cassville, his affable wife, his musical daughter and the active church and temperance worker, Mrs. S. V. Heaton, were visitors at A. W. and W. L. Wights' since our last writing.

If the old saying in regard to March coming in like a lion and going out like a lamb don't pan out any better than the ground hog weather it is very hard to tell what kind of weather we will have. But I suppose we will have some kind of weather all through the month as we generally have.

The upper end will have its share of changes near the first of April. M. R. and J. F. Brenneman will move to their farm near Huntingdon, W. W. Wright will take their place; John Heffner will go to his father's farm in Juniata township and S. L. Smith will take charge of his own farm; L. W. Pheasant moves to Woodcock valley, and it is reported that Zeno Heeter will take the 'Squire's place. It is reported that Bland Smith is going to Jeannette, but we have not heard who takes his place.

MILL CREEK.

Preaching in the M. E. church next Sunday evening by Rev. Treverton.

It is rumored that there will be a wedding in our town in the near future.

John Fultz has been on the sick list and unable for duty for several days past.

The new culvert is nearly completed and all but three of the Italians have departed.

Mrs. Barr and daughter, of Huntingdon, were among friends in this place last week.

Preaching service in the Baptist church next Sunday morning by Rev. Grimwood.

The band boys expect to give a musical entertainment next Friday evening in the school house.

Miss Dollie Corbin departed last Thursday morning for Danville, where she expects to engage in hospital work.

Harry Carothers is moving from I. N. Foust's house to Mrs. Mary Hughe's house. Mr. Foust will come back to this place and occupy his own house.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

After having been confined to the house for eleven days and paying out $25 in doctor bills without benefit, Mr. Frank Dolson, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., was cured by one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm costing 25 cents and has not since been troubled with that complaint. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

PENNSYLVANIA
Railroad Company.

Personally-Conducted Tours

MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

CALIFORNIA

Two tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg February 24, and March 27, 1897. Four weeks in California on the first tour. Passengers on the second tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the first tour.

Rates from all points on the Penna. R. R. System: First tour, $350; second tour, $210. From Pittsburg, $5 less for each tour.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia February 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, $53 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pitsburg, Pa. 12-9 to 3-27-97

FOR RENT.—"The Old Reliable" store room in Mapleton borough, Huntingdon Co., Pa., belonging to the estate of W. H. Rex, deceased. Terms low. An excellent opportunity for an energetic business man to make money out of a limited capital. For particulars address Jere B. Rex, Executor, Huntingdon, Pa. 2-10-tf.

Spring Goods.

Charles L. Reed, has been in New York the past week and is in Philadelphia this week buying

New Spring Goods

They will be in the latter part of this week. Come and look at them.

Look out for next issue of this paper containing an account of a

Special Sale

of a few items that we have bought in large quantities at greatly reduced prices. The goods will be uncommonly popular and very cheap.

Wm. Reed & Sons,
Huntingdon, Pa.

33⅓ PER CENT. DISDOUNT

—On any Man's, Boy's or Child's—

OVERCOAT or REEFER

—AT—

HUGO MAYER'S

While it's true that we haven't got all sizes in every style of Overcoat, yet we have all sizes in some style, and the inducement we are throwing out ought to move every one we've got, and it will without a doubt. Giving ONE-THIRD OFF of the plainly marked price, on any man's, boys' or childs' Overcoat in the store, has closed out lots and lots of them for us and we want it to move a few more, then we will be done with Overcoats for this season. We haven't many left, so first to come first served.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,
Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

P. S.—Have you seen the display of White Laundried Shirts in our window? We have them either long or short bosom, any size neck and any sleeve length. They are a great bargain at 48 cents, but for a short time only.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats.

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., March 3, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Exit Cleveland—enter McKinley.

Frank Brown, wife and child, of Mount Union, were among the Sunday visitors to Mapleton.

—President Cleveland yesterday sent to the House his veto of the Lodge Immigration bill.

—The indications are that there will not be many vacant houses in this place after the first prox.

—W. A. Parker, of Juniata, spent a day or two of the past week with parents and friends in Mapleton.

—Miss Emma Thayer, of Toledo, Ohio, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Benjamin O'Connor, in this place.

—Newton Truax, of Brisbin, is enjoying a visit among friends and scenes of former days in this neighborhood.

—Dr. Sallie Whiteside and Miss Mamie Heaton, of Cassville, tarried for a few hours last Friday with the family of Levi Wright in this place.

—A traveling soap salesman, seven feet and four inches tall, was the attraction on the streets of Huntingdon a few days ago.

—In this world we are more or less dependent upon others. The suspenders couldn't hold up the trousers if it wasn't for the buttons.

—The insurance on the burned State Capitol building and its contents were adjusted recently and paid. The total loss is over $600,000 and the total insurance $198,750.

—William Reed & Sons give a special invitation to you to see their new spring stock, also a notice to be on the look out for an ad. in next issue of a special sale that will greatly interest you. Look up the ad.

—At a special election held in Fulton county yesterday Dr. Dallas Bernhardt, democrat, was elected a member of the state house of representatives to fill the unexpired term of Dr. P. McCaully Cook, who died on January 31.

—Thomas Switzer, aged 16 years, residing with his grandmother in Lewistown, was killed while attempting to get on a moving train near that place Wednesday. Both legs were cut off by the wheels.

—The county commissioners have awarded a contract to Nelson & Buchanan, of Chambersburg, for an iron bridge over the river at Barree, completed and painted, for $1237. The cost of the structure is at the rate of about $11.50 per lineal foot.

—Thomas Huling, a middle division fireman, was caught and squeezed at Huntingdon Thursday, while making a coupling, sustaining a fracture of the ribs. He was taken to the Altoona hospital for treatment.

—The Altoona, Clearfield and Northern railway, better known as the "Wopsy" was sold at public auction in Altoona Friday afternoon. The purchaser was W. L. Shellenberger, who, as chairman of the committee of bondholders, bought the road in for $35,000.

—There was great dissatisfaction among the pupils of the high school in Altoona over having to attend school on Washington's birthday. All gathered at the door of the school in the afternoon and refused to go in, when the principal was compelled to suspend school, as only a very few obeyed his orders to enter.

—The arrangements for the entertainment of the Methodist Episcopal conference, to convene at Clearfield, March 17, are about completed. The opera house has been leased for the sessions of the conference and anniversaries, so that all desiring to attend may be accomodated. Bishop W. X. Ninde will preside.

—Thomas R. Walton, a guard at the Reformatory, was assaulted Friday by a prisoner named George Goodman. Goodman had been reported for profanity by Mr. Walton, and he sought an opportunity for revenge which he took when ont in the yard. He picked up a stone and when Walton's back was turned he threw it, striking him on the back of the head, causing an ugly wound. He then rushed upon Walton and was about to cut him with a knife but was compelled to surrender at the point of a revolver.

—Tony Banco, an Austrian in the employ of the Cambria Iron company at Birmingham, was killed by mail express last Wednesday evening above Union Furnace. He was struck by the engine and hurled into the river. The train was stopped and the conductor and others went back to the bridge and found nothing but his hat. The water was high and the body was swept down the stream.

—The Blair County Commissioners have decided not to pay any bounty for scalps from the 1st of January, 1897. In adopting this measure the Commissioners are following the course adopted by Huntingdon, Cambria, and numerous other counties in the State, the law providing for the payment of bounty on scalps having been declared unconstitutional on account of some irregularity in the title of the bill.

—The Tyrone correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says: "James S. Gillam, esq., yesterday assumed the government of the Central City as chief burgess for a three years term. Mr. Gillam is one of our leading citizens, quiet and unostentatious in manners and a thorough business man, well versed on the wants and requirements of our people and fully capable to perform his duties as he sees and discerns their requirements."

—George Williamson, son of James Williamson was engaged in cleaning the chambers of a 38 calibre revolver at the home of Mrs. David Pope, in East Hollidaysburg, Tuesday afternoon of last week. The weapon was accidentally discharged and the bullet struck a 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. Pope in the face. The ball passed through the right cheek, broke off a tooth, and then worked its way down the neck to the jugular vein. The young lady is in a critical condition.

—Easter will come late this year Ash Wednesday falls on March 3d, the beginning of Lent, and Easter Sunday, April 18, almost as late as it can come. Easter may come as early as March 22, and as late as April 25th. It depends, as everyone knows, upon the phase of the moon, but just the rule of computation is not always known. Easter Sunday is always the Sunday that follows the full moon immediately following the Spring Equinox, March 20 to 22. The Vernal Equinox, or beginning of Spring, will occur this year on Saturday, March 20, Good Friday will come on April 16, the moon will be full on Saturday, April 17, and Easter Sunday follows on the 18th.

—Monday evening the borough council settled up its affairs for the past year and after paying all obligations a balance of $35.25 remains in the treasury. Considering the substantial improvements made this is a very good showing with a three mill tax. After settlement was made the council adjourned sine die and the new council was immediately called to order. J. G. Gillam was elected president pro tem. The retiring members were B. F. Slates, W. H. Mounts and J. K. Gillam. The newly-elected members were B. F. Slates and W. H. Mounts. Mr. Slates declined to qualify as a member of the new body on the grounds that other duties prevented him from faithfully discharging his obligations. The oath of office was administered to W. H. Mounts. A permanent organization was effected by the election of H. H. Swope president, I. N. Swope, secretary and A. W. Swope, treasurer. John K. Gillam was unanimously elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Slates' declination to qualify. The last Monday evening was fixed as the time and the ITEM office as the place for holding the regular monthly meetings. Council adjourned to meet Monday evening, March 29th.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses were issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the orphans' court, during the past week:

Johnston I. Archey, Graysville, and Clara Johnston, McAlevy's Fort.

Samuel Burdge and Ella L. Bailor, Shade Valley.

Geo. R. Giffin, Dudley, and Mary Parks, Robertsdale.

Walter Raymond Shultz and Esther Jane Henderson, Spruce Creek.

A. G. Abbot and Rosella G. Templeton, Henderson township.

G. W. Gates, Barree, and Maggie A. Hearn, Brady township.

Jesse E. Wagoner and Martha Heeter, Three Springs.

Local Institute Proceedings.

The annual institute for Mapleton borough and Union township was held in the M. E. church in Mapleton on Friday evening and Saturday last.

Friday evening the exercises consisted of music, recitations and a lecture by Prof. C. C. Ellis, of Huntingdon, subject, "Boys and Boyhood." The lecture was replete with thought and the speaker's illustrations were apt and timely. Prof. Ellis is an excellent talker and his lecture is instructive and entertaining. For more than an hour he held the close attention of the large audience. Those who failed to hear him missed a treat.

Following is the secretary's report of the Saturday proceedings:

On Saturday morning the institute was opened with music and devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. R. S. Woodward, after which the institute was organized by electing Prof. I. B. Whitehead chairman and Mrs. Lou Dell secretary.

In the absence of I. N. Swope, the address of welcome was delivered by J. G. Hicks, followed by a recitation entitled "The Squirrel's Arithmetic," by Harry Hooper.

The first topic taken up for discussion was, "How Should a Recitation Be Prepared?" The first speaker on the subject being absent W. C. Hanawalt took up the subject and discussed it in a very able manner, bringing out many points about the preparation of the lesson by both teacher and pupil; each should have a systematic preparation for the same.

"The Value of Punctuality" was next taken up by Prof. W. J. Swigart and discussed very ably, bringing out the necessity of punctuality in every vocation of life.

Recitation, "A Laughing Chorus," by Ada McDonald; recitation, "Dan Rowe" by Mason Hicks; recitation, "A Blackboard," by Duane Hicks.

In the absence of the secretary, Miss Black acted as substitute from 11 o'clock until noon.

Dr. W. J. Campbell spoke on the subject, "Posture," as did also Prof. Swigart, each giving a very interesting talk.

Recitation, "We Are Seven," by Iva Chilcote.

"Incentives to Study" was very ably discussed by Profs. C. C. Ellis and I. B. Whitehead.

Music by choir.

Adjournment.

The institute re-convened at 1.30 and was opened by music.

Recitation, "Young America," by Robert McCarl.

Prof. D. C. Reber took up the subject "Pestalozzi's Teaching," bringing out many interesting points and dwelling most on the elevating powers of education.

"The Power of Influence" was in a very able manner discussed by Howard Laird. Mr. Hicks, the next speaker on the subject, also brought out many interesting points on the power of influence. Prof. J. H. Swan, Milton Wright and Prof. J. B. Boring all spoke on the same subject.

Dr. Campbell took up the subject of "Physical Development" and brought out many points about the teaching of physiology.

The topic, "Pronunciation," was next taken up and discussed at length by Prof. J. B. Boring.

Prof. J. H. Swan took up the subject "Relation of Teacher to Pupils," followed by Prof. D. C. Reber, both bringing out many interesting thoughts.

Rev. Treverton discussed the subject, "Where is Your Presence the Most Useful?" in a most eloquent manner, followed by R. S. Henderson who concluded the subject.

The institute expressed their thanks to the trustees, sexton, choir, children and citizens, and also extended their sympathy to Supt. Rudy in his affliction.

Music.

Adjournment.

Local Institute at Pine Grove.

Following is the program for a local institute to be held at Pine Grove school house, March 6, 1897:

SATURDAY MORNING, 9.30 O'CLOCK.

Devotional Exercises—Prof. W. J. Swigart.

Power of Example—J. O. Smith, Allison Wible.

Music and Drawing—Mary Hamilton, Edna Swope.

Physiology—Prof. Swigart, Geo. Kyper.

Economy: 1st, In the Teacher—H. G. Swope, A. W. Wright; 2nd, In the Scholar—W. A. Crotsley.

Geography—Prof. C. C. Johnston, Wm. Smith.

Address—Prof. S. G. Rudy.

Mr. and Mrs. Antis Ellis at Loggerheads.

Startling developments are said to be brewing regarding the litigation of Antis Ellis in the courts of Huntingdon county for the last year. Mrs. Ellis has left her husband and refuses to have anything further to do with him.

At Hollidaysburg this morning Judge Bell heard a habeas corpus proceeding, instituted by Mr. Ellis, who tried to show that his wife was being detained in the house of a relative in Altoona against her own wishes. Messrs. Waite and Spyker, of this place, represented Mrs. Ellis, and Messrs. Greevy, Koher and Leisenring were counsel for Mr. Ellis. The proceeding of Mr. Ellis was quashed and he was directed to pay the costs. At the hearing Mrs. Ellis told Judge Bell that she testified falsely in the insurance case in Huntingdon a few weeks ago because her husband had threatened he would kill her relatives and himself it she would not so swear.

Mr. Ellis was subsequently arrested on a charge made by his wife for threats &c., and was held in $500 bail for his appearance at Hollidaysburg, March 8. —*Globe.*

Reformatory Prisoner Stabbed.

Francisco Medonna, an Italian inmate of the Huntingdon Reformatory, died on Monday morning from the effects of a wound inflicted with a bread knife by a fellow prisoner named Wellsworth, on Friday afternoon last. Medonna was standing at the doorway and as his companion approached him he kicked at him in play, and received the blow of the knife on his right leg. An artery was severed and the blood gushed out freely. The wound was closed and the blood stopped but not until he had lost so much blood that his life could not be saved.

The coroner and a jury, after investigating the case, exonerated Wellsworth, the wound having been inflicted while the boys were in play.

Cassville Summer Normal.

The Cassville summer normal will open May 10, 1897, and continue for 8 weeks. Two courses will be given; one to prepare persons for the county examination, including a course in pedagogics, and the other a complete course in the common school branches, the sole aim of which will be to give persons a thorough and practical drill in all subjects that will be of use in every-day life. The higher branches will be taught for slight additional charges. Tuition for entire term (8 weeks) $4.50. For further information, call on or address, E. Guy Rex, Bellwood, Pa. 3-3-6t.

Sale Register.

Wednesday, March 10, Jas. D. Quarry will offer at public sale at the ressdence of John M. Quarry, in Smith valley, 2 horses, 1 cow and calf, 2 young cattle, 2 shotes, wagons, cart, plows, harrows, mower, chains, cooking stove, etc. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

Saturday, March 13, H. H. Swope, executor of the estate of Mrs. Nancy Kinkead, dec'd., will offer at public sale the real estate of said deceased, consisting of a lot of ground in the borough of Mapleton, fronting 89 feet on Reservoir street and extending back 90 feet on Church street, having thereon a two-story frame dwelling house and other outbuildings. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P M.

Thursday, March 18, A. H. Smith (W. B. Smith, Agt.) will offer at public sale in Union township, one mile north of Calvin, 2 horses, 4 head of cattle, 5 shotes, brood sow, wagons, buggy, sled, grain drill, harrows, fanning mill, cultivators, plows, feed cutter, reaper, mower, 10 tons hay, hay fork, lot of harness, lot of household and kitchen furniture, etc. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, late deceased, of the borough of Mapleton, offers at private sale the real estate of the deceased. This is a very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address, J. G. TEMPLETON, Gorsuch, Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1-13-97

10 CTS. ten weeks and then stopped. The old, reliable Yankee Blade, 16 pages weekly, filled with stories of fun, love, and thrilling tales of adventure. Send 10 cts. in stamps for 10 weeks trial to Yankee Blade, Brooks, Me.

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Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. n13z.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

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Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

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WAR TALK IN CONGRESS.

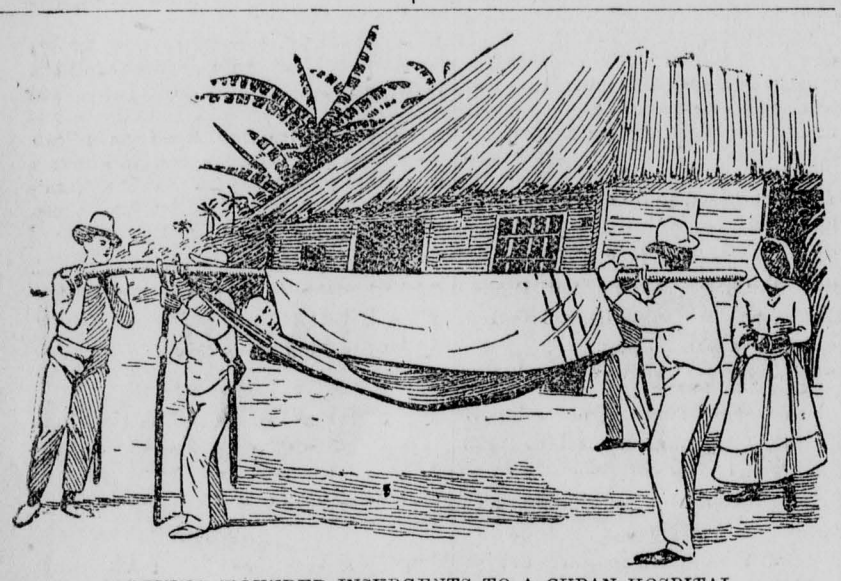
All Other Business Laid Aside in the Senate to Discuss Cuban Affairs.

A WAR BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Senators Daniel, Frye and Teller Declare That if They Had Their Way Warships Would Be Sent Forthwith to Havana to Compel Respect for American Citizenship---Gen. Lee Asks for Warships.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Such passionate debate was heard in the Senate on Thursday, coupled with such extraordinary demonstrations in the crowded galleries and such dramatic personal exchanges between the conspicuous figures of the Senate, as to make the day one of the most memorable in the annals of the upper branch of Congress. Cuba was the theme, and seemed to stir all the pent-up emotions of months. It brought about the complete displacement of appropriation bills, threatening their failure and the advancement of the Cuban question to the very front of Senate business. It disclosed, also, that the resolution demanding of Spain the immediate and unconditional release of Julio Sanguily—the imprisoned Cuban who claims American citizenship—having on a test vote secured the right of way, would be resisted by protracted debate.

The Allen resolution for sending battleships to Cuba came up soon after the Senate opened at 11 a. m., and Mr. Allen severely arraigned Spain for cruelties against women and children. Mr. Morgan, who reported the resolution for the immediate release of Sanguily, followed in a speech, reciting the breach of treaty rights in Sanguily's case. Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, in a ferrid plea for Sanguily, stirred all the latent passions of the Senate. He vigorously denounced Spanish outrages to American citizens and insults to American officials.



CARRYING WOUNDED INSURGENTS TO A CUBAN HOSPITAL.

When Mr. Hale (Me.) sought to interject questions Mr. Daniel stated that he would yield in due time whether it be to the organ of the Captain-General of Cuba or of the Queen of Spain, or of any one else. In view of Mr. Hale's attitude on the Cuban question, the meaning was unmistakable. Personal feeling was quieted, however by mutual explanations.

This was followed by a series of explosive incidents, culminating with a ringing declaration by Mr. Frye that if he had his way a warship would start forthwith for Havana. This sent a thrill through the crowded galleries, which broke out into long continued and vociferous applause, which the Vice-President tried vainly to restrain. Mr. Mills exultantly declared that the galleries were filled with American citizens, who had a right to express their feeling.

Speeches followed in quick succession from Mr. Lodge, Mr. Teller, Mr. White and Mr. Sherman. The latter earnestly supported the Sanguily resolution. With the Cuban resolution placed directly before the Senate on a vote, Mr. White, of California, took the floor in opposition, speaking throughout the afternoon. At 6 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 8 p. m. for a continuance of the contest.

The Senate galleries were crowded to the fullest capacity at the night session, in anticipation of a continuance of the exciting Cuban debate, and possibly of decisive action. At 8 o'clock, when business was resumed several minor bills were passed and the Indian appropriation bill was taken up by unanimous consent, but with the understanding, as insisted upon by Mr. Hill, that this did not displace the Sanguily resolutions. The Cuban question was not again brought up in a direct form.

FOR A DECLARATION OF WAR.

Congressman Sulzer Proposes to Open Hostilities With Spain at Once.

WASHINGTON D. C. (Special.)—Mr. Sulzer (N. Y.) offered in the House on Thursday a bill "declaring war between the Kingdom of Spain and her colonies and the United States of America and their Territories." The measure reads as follows:

"Resolved, That war be declared to exist between the kingdom of Spain and her colonies and the United States of America and their Territories; and that the President is authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue to private armed vessels of the United States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he may think proper and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods and effects of the Government of the said kingdom of Spain and the subjects thereof."

The measure was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

LEE ASKS FOR WARSHIPS.

Determined Attitude of the American Consul General in Cuba.

NEW YORK, N. Y. (Special).—The Herald publishes the following dispatch sent by Consul General Lee to the State Department:

"Olney, Washington:

"Have demanded release of Scott, American citizen, who has been kept in prison and incomunicado without due process law eleven days.

"Trust you appreciate gravity situation and are prepared to sustain me.

"Must have warship immediately. How many ships have you at Tampa, Key West and Southern waters, and are you prepared to send them here should it become necessary?

"I cannot and will not stand another Ruiz murder. LEE, Havana."

BRYAN AS A LECTURER.

The Recent Candidate for the Presidency Speaks in New York City.

William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, made his first public appearance in New York City since the defeat of him and his cause in the Presidential campaign last fall. The occa-

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

sion was the first of a series of lectures to be given under the auspices of the New York Bimetallic Association, and the place was Carnegie Music Hall. The house was well filled, and as a lecturer, therefore, Mr. Bryan proved to be a very strong attraction.

The first outburst of enthusiasm was when Mr. Bryan appeared on the stage, at 8.30 o'clock, escorted by H. M. McDonald, the President of the New York State Bimetallic Association. He looked well, very well, to those who followed him in his fight for the Presidency and saw how he was draining his physical resources then. He did not wear a dress suit, but the familiar cutaway coat, with a low waistcoat, a wide-rolling, turn-down collar and a lawn tie.

His lecture was in the main an appeal of a deliberate style to his hearers to study the money question as one in which they were all personally interested, but he presented few figures or stock arguments for their consideration. He laid the greatest stress on his statements that there was no use trying to disguise the fact that the fight for bimetallism was a fight between what he designated as "the capitalistic classes and the struggling masses."

Mr. Bryan spoke sarcastically of the boasted solicitousness of the advocates of the gold standard for the laboring men and quoted Mr. Blaine, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Carlisle to prove his contention that for years a breach had been widening between capital and the mass of the people. He said that the "struggling masses" were the bone and sinew of the Government. This, he said, was illustrated at the time of President Cleveland's message on the Monroe doctrine during the Venezuelan dispute, when the mass of the people, he said, stood back of the President, and criticism for his aggressive attitude only came from those who directed the financial policy of his Administration.

After the lecture Mr. Bryan shook hands with hundreds of men and women upon the stage. When he left the hall by the rear entrance he found Fifty-sixth street blocked with a crowd that was cheering, while a brass band played "Hail to the Chief." Mr. Bryan waved his hat at the crowd, entered a carriage and drove back to the Hotel Bartholdi.

MOB BURNS A HOUSE.

Citizens in West Virginia Oil Fields Set Fire to a "Speak Easy."

Intelligence has just reached Sisterville' W. Va., of a calamity in the interior of the county, by which four persons are reported to have lost their lives and several were injured.

In the oil fields there has been a disorderly house and "speak easy" running, and the neighbors decided to get rid of the objectionable characters. The mob at first attempted to tear down the house, but as this was slow work a torch was applied.

The inmates made no attempt to get out while the crowd was tearing down the building, and it is said four of them were unable to reach the street after the place was set on fire.

Those reported to have been burned to death in the fire are: Stella Woods, of Pittsburg; Anna Johnson, of Columbus; John Jackson, of Pennsylvania, and Frank Stewart, of Indiana.

The men were both workers in the oil fields and at the time of the fire were sleeping in their room over the "speak easy." The names of the persons who were seriously burned cannot be learned, but it is known that there were five or six of them.

FOR A GOLD STANDARD.

Delegates From Many States Organize a National Non-Partisan League.

Delegates from nearly all the eighteen States that have gold standard associations met at the Chamber of Commerce, New York City, and completed the organization of a "National Sound Money League" on a non-partisan basis. The announced object of the league is the continuance of the efforts made during the last campaign for the education of the people to a realization of the necessity for maintaining the gold standard. The main office of the league is to be established at Chicago, with a branch office in New York City. A constitution and by-laws were adopted after debates that proved the intention of the league to fight the free silver idea.

NINE KILLED BY A TRAIN.

All But One of a Family Party Meet Their Death at a Crossing.

A CHILD'S MARVELOUS ESCAPE.

A Shocking Tragedy Occurs Near Chattanooga, Tenn.---Engine Crashes Into a Loaded Wagon---An Infant Found on the Pilot of the Locomotive in the Arms of Her Lifeless Little Sister.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (Special).—An incoming passenger train on the Georgia Division of the Southern Railroad, bound from Atlanta, struck a wagon at a crossing four miles east of this city at noon Wednesday.

Nine members of the family of W. J. Woodward, a farmer, living ten miles from the city, were killed, the only occupant of the wagon who escaped being a three-year-old child, Virgil Woodward, who was rescued uninjured from beneath the extension front of the locomotive immediately after the accident. Those killed were:

Mrs. Laura Woodward, aged 44; George, a son, aged 24; Josie Lee, a daughter, aged 22; Mrs. Lizzie Woodward Montgomery, a married daughter, aged 23; her son, aged two months; Delia Woodward, aged 17; Daisy Woodward, aged 10; Mary Woodward, aged 12; Ada Woodward, aged 8.

The family were en route to the city to have a family picture taken, prior to the departure of Mrs. Montgomery, who intended to leave for Florence, Ala., to join her husband. The father and eldest son had come to the city earlier in the day.

The wagon was driven by George Woodward. The turnpike crosses the tracks just beyond a curve. The train was running at a speed of thirty-five miles an hour, and just as it rounded the curve, Engineer Laird saw the wagon filled with people crossing the tracks. He sounded the whistle and the bell was rung. The driver seemed to grow confused and, instead of pulling up, he whipped his horses, apparently hoping to cross before the train reached him.

The engineer reversed his lever, but the train's momentum was too great, and it struck the wagon squarely broadside as it was midway of the tracks.

Instantly the air was filled with bodies and fragments of the shivered wagon. Seven of the occupants were instantly killed and two were so horribly mangled that they died in four hours. The engineer is prostrated with grief over the tragedy, and for a time it was thought he would lose his mind.

A striking feature of the catastrophe is that no limbs were broken, but in nearly every case the skulls of the victims were crushed to fragments, each body seeming to have described an ellipse through the air and have fallen upon the head.

Lizzie Montgomery descended on the pilot of the locomotive and still held her two-year-old sister, who escaped with a few scratches, and was the only one saved, in her lifeless arms.

WASHINGTON'S NEW SENATOR.

George F. Turner is a Prominent Resident of Spokane.

George F. Turner, the new United States Senator from Washington, is one of the most prominent men of Spokane, and has for many years been a Republican leader in the

GEORGE F. TURNER.

eastern part of the State. Most of his business interests are centered in the Trail Creek mines and the development of adjacent properties.

GOVERNOR'S PALACE BURNED.

All the Turkish Records, Contracts, and so on Burned at Canea.

Fire was discovered at an early hour in the morning in the Governor's palace at Canea, Island of Crete, a building constructed of wood, and in a very short time the structure with all its contents was burned to the ground.

Vice-Admiral Canevaro, of the Italian squadron, who is in command of the united naval forces in Cretan waters, resided in the palace, which was guarded by a strong force of Italian sailors. The energetic efforts of the British marines, who form a part of the foreign force occupying the town, alone saved the thickly populated district, in which the palace is situated, from destruction. Detachments of sailors from the warships in the harbor were landed, and rendered valuable aid in fighting the flames.

The fire destroyed the last vestige of the machinery of the Turkish Government. All of the records were consumed, as well as contracts and financial, legal, and municipal documents. While the palace was burning the Moslem rabble set fire to several houses in the town and suburbs.

During the fire the Governor's safe fell from the floor on which it stood into the ruins and burst open. The safe contained 7000 pounds Turkish. The soldiers who had gathered about the burning building and were engaged in trying to extinguish the flames, upon seeing the contents of the safe exposed, tried to steal the money, but were prevented by the European officers, who directed the sailors under their command to fire a volley of blank cartridges at the would-be robbers.

Philadelphia's Ambition.

The question is being mooted in Philadelphia of removing the State Capital from Harrisburg to that city.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Some Facts and Figures About Their Condition and Future Prospects.

The latest general balance sheet of the railways of the United States, writes Robert P. Porter, gives us a total valuation of railway property close to twelve thousand millions of dollars, and over one hundred and eighty thousand miles of road. Next to our farms, which aggregate thirteen thousand millions, these great properties will form, at the close of the century, the most valuable assets of the Republic. The capital invested in our manufactures is less than half that invested in railways, and yet the condition of our manufactures, if we may judge from the frequent tariff agitation, seems to command much more public attention. The construction of these great systems of transportation, has played an important, if not the most important part, in the progress of the Nation during the last half century. By the extension of these railways, population has been distributed, large areas of country have been opened to cultivation, cities built, manufactures established, mines developed, foreign trade increased, and the varied products of our vast domain brought from tropical and frigid zones to the temperate region of densest population. In short, the laying of the track, and the penetration of the locomotive have kept time with the building of the Nation itself.

A railway company is a great distributor, not only of passengers and freight, but of money. As fast as its earning come in, they go out again. First, we have the army of direct employes, which reached nearly eight hundred and seventy-five thousand a few years ago, but which has been reduced fully one hundred thousand. With continued prosperity, our railway system would have to-day furnished direct employment to at least one million employes. This, however, gives but an imperfect idea of the number employed indirectly, that is, in car shops and locomotive works, and equipment shops of all kinds, blast furnaces, rail mills and a myriad industries dependent upon the railways for their prosperity. As the percentage of increase in equipment has been reduced from ten per cent. in 1890, to an actual decrease in 1895, it may be safely assumed that thousands indirectly engaged have been thrown out of employment. A perusal of the statistics of railways as compiled by the United States Government shows conclusively that under existing conditions most of our railways are running behind and the few that are apparently holding their own are far from hopeful for the future. Economical management is one thing, but forced economics can only result in a deterioration of the property. With freight and passenger rates less than those of European countries, where labor is paid about half the American rates, how long will our railways be able to tide along with reduced forces and three-quarter time? Unless the decline in receipts is stopped, wages must be reduced, and then the trouble will begin. Taking an army of two hundred thousand men out of active employment in one occupation is a pretty serious business. That means an annual loss in wages alone of not less than $150,000,000. Here we have the direct loss. The indirect loss comes from the irreparable injury to the properties by reason of not keeping them up, ultimately entailing additional losses. The reduction of rates between 1890 and 1895 represents a loss of revenue of over $100,000,000—$15,500,000 in passenger traffic and $87,000,000 in freight traffic. Of course this sum was remitted to the people of the United States, but the question is, can the people afford to force an industry in which nearly one-fifth or twenty per cent. of the total wealth of the country is invested to a point where nearly half the stock and bonds pay nothing in dividend and interest, and the current expenses must be reduced below the safety point? This is the problem the people will soon have to face in relation to our railways.

The people of the United States, including the million who should be directly engaged in transportation, the shippers and manufacturers, might as well realize now as when destruction has set in, that our railway system cannot lose another $150,000,000 of income in ten years—an average of $15,000,000 per annum—without sweeping down with it the very interests which sustain these roads. The fact is, another twist or so in the downward direction will simply kill the goose that lays the golden eggs. When the revenues of railways are insufficient to keep up the properties, to pay the legitimate interest, to give even a small return on the stock, to pay American wages to the employes, to give employment to an increasing number of people instead of to a lesser number, allied industries must languish. And the industries dependent upon railways are numerous and take a wide range.

The loss of one hundred millions of dollars income in five years must have been a staggering blow. A continuation of this sort of thing would simply destroy much of our wealth and arrest the progress of the Republic. It is important that the people of the United States should realize this situation. The facts herein brought out should be borne in mind in any discussion of the railway problem, whether for the purpose of State legislation, for the modification of our interstate commerce act, or for the purpose of giving additional employment and more steady wages to the million that should be directly employed by our railway system, and to the additional hundreds of thousands who, under normal conditions, should be kept busy in the allied industries. To ignore these facts will work a great injury and place additional obstacles in the way of a return to prosperity.

POI FOR CHICAGO.

Twenty Tons of the Taro Root Coming and Experts Will Eat It.

Wholesome food, new and from a foreign land, is soon to be introduced into the market, which will be a boon to dyspeptics and all others broken down in health. The food, which is to come from the Hawaiian Islands, is called poi. Twenty tons is now on the way to Chicago. It will be the first shipped to the United States for general use.

Poi is made from the taro root, which is planted beneath cascades. The roots are about the size of large sweet potatoes. When their full growth is reached the natives dig them up and bake them by burying them with hot rocks. After this process they are skinned and beaten into a pulp until they are about the consistency of putty. The pulp is then wrapped with banana leaves and put away.

When prepared for the table it is hammered with stone mallets while water is mixed with it. When eaten it is about of the consistency of paste.

On the islands poi is eaten with the fingers. The native sits beneath the tropical palm, flourishes his digits around in the dish, and tosses the adhesive ball of delicious food into his ready jaws. The idea of dipping table implements into poi is unheard of and preposterous. Americans who have lived on the islands declare with the natives that the fingers are the proper tools with which to handle the festive dish.

Li Hung Chang a G. A. R. Man.

The Gettysburg Post, G. A. R., of St. Paul, Minn., has received through the Chinese Minister at Washington Li Hung Chang's acceptance of the invitation of the post to become an honorary member. The necessary documents and a badge will be promptly forwarded to Li Hung Chang. Commander-in-Chief Clarkson has improved this innovation in G. A. R. customs.

An Outside Pocket.

A kangaroo wears an outside pocket in his overalls. It is a sort of apartment arrangement in which he carries around his whole family, but this is really suggestive as to the use of outside pockets in the overalls of working men, who in machine shops and factories are subjected to sudden hurts and severe bruises. If a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil were stored away in some of these outside pockets, handy and ready for use when some of these sudden hurts and bruises take place, there would be hardly any loss of time in the cure of the worst of them. For the worst bruises it is known to be the best remedy, curing the tenderness and soreness of the spot very promptly, while in the process of curing, the discoloration disappears and the affected parts are fully restored.

The New Hampshire Legislature has followed Massachusetts and has passed a bill to abolish "fast day" and to make April 19 a legal holiday, to be known as "patriots' day."

No-To-Bac for Fifty Cents.

Over 400,000 cured. Why not let No-To-Bac regulate or remove your desire for tobacco? Saves money, makes health and manhood. Cure guaranteed. 50 cents and $1.00, at all druggists.

Emile Richebourg, the French novelist, is said to have amassed $400,000 in twenty years, by writing sensational serial stories for Le Petit Journal.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Great Saving for Horse Owners.

Carriages, buggies and harness can be bought of the Elkhart Carriage and Harness Mfg. Co., of Elkhart, Ind., at one-third less than dealers' prices. Their products are described in a large catalogue that is mailed free.

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The West Coast of Florida, the finest semi-tropical country in the world. Illustrated descriptive book sent upon receipt four cents postage. J. J. Farnsworth, Eastern Pass. Agent, Plant System, 261 Broadway, N. Y.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Piso's Cure for Consumption relieves the most obstinate coughs.—Rev. D. BUCHMUELLER, Lexington, Mo., February 24, 1894.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made

Humors

Run riot in the blood in the Spring. Boils, pimples, sores and eruptions appear, and the system is in a generally debilitated condition. A good Spring medicine is absolutely necessary. Hood's Sarsaparilla expels every trace of humor, gives a good appetite and tones up the system. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1, six for $5.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Radway's Pills

Always Reliable Purely Vegetable

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. RADWAY'S PILLS for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Dizziness, Vertigo, Costiveness, Piles,

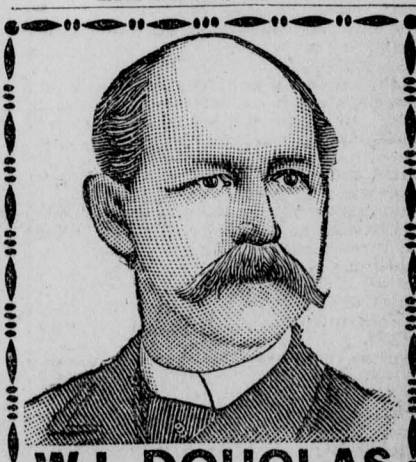
SICK HEADACHE,
FEMALE COMPLAINTS,
BILIOUSNESS,
INDIGESTION,
DYSPEPSIA,
CONSTIPATION
and all Disorders of the Liver.

Observe the following symptoms, resulting from diseases of the digestive organs: Constipation, inward piles, fullness of blood in the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust of food, fullness of weight of the stomach, sour eructations, sinking or fluttering of the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, chest, limbs, and sudden flashes of heat, burning in the flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system of all the above-named disorders.

Price 25c. a Box. Sold by Druggists, or sent by mail.

RADWAY & CO.,
Elm Street, New York.



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For 14 years this shoe, by merit alone, has distanced all competitors.

Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers as the best in style, fit and durability of any shoe ever offered at $3.00.

It is made in all the latest shapes and styles and of every variety of leather.

One dealer in a town given exclusive sale and advertised in local paper on receipt of reasonable order. Write for catalogue to W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

REV. DR TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Wings of Seraphim."

TEXT: "With twain he covered his face, and with twain he covered his feet, and with twain he did fly."—Isaiah vi., 2.

In a hospital of leprosy good King Uzziah had died, and the whole land was shadowed with solemnity, and theological and prophetic Isaiah was thinking about religious things, as one is apt to do in time of great national bereavement, and forgetting the presence of his wife and two sons, who made up his family, he has a dream not like the dreams of ordinary character, which generally come from indigestion, but a vision most instructive, and under the touch of the hand of the Almighty.

The place, the ancient temple—building grand, awful, majestic. Within that temple a throne higher and grander than that occupied by any czar or sultan or emperor. On that throne, the eternal Christ. In lines surrounding that throne, the brightest celestials, not the cherubim, but higher than they, the most exquisite and radiant of the heavenly inhabitants—the seraphim. They are called burners because they look like fire—lips of fire, eyes of fire, feet of fire. In addition to the features and the limbs, which suggest a human being, there are pinions which suggest the lithest, the swiftest, the most buoyant and the most aspiring of all unintelligent creation—a bird. Each seraph had six wings, each two of the wings for a different purpose. Isaiah's dream quivers and flashes with these pinions, now folded, now spread, now beaten in locomotion. "With twain he covered his feet, with twain he covered his face, and with twain he did fly."

The probability is that these wings were not all used at once. The seraph standing there near the throne, overwhelmed at the insignificance of the paths his feet had trodden as compared with the paths trodden by the feet of God, and with the lameness of his locomotion amounting almost to decrepitude as compared with the divine velocity, with feathery veil of angelic modesty hides the feet. "With twain he did cover the feet."

Standing there, overpowered by the overmatching splendors of God's glory and unable longer with the eyes to look upon them and wishing those eyes shaded from the insufferable glory, the pinions gather over the countenance. "With twain he did cover the face." Then, as God tells this seraph to go to the farthest outpost of immensity on message of light and love and joy and get back before the first anthem, it does not take the seraph a great while to spread himself upon the air with unimagined celerity, one stroke of the wing equal to 10,000 leagues of air. "With twain he did fly."

The most practical and useful lesson for you and me, when we see the seraph spreading his wings over the feet, is the lesson of humility at imperfection. The brighest angels of God are so far beneath God that He charges them with folly, the seraph so far beneath God and we so far beneath the seraph in service we ought to be plunged in humility, utter and complete. Our feet, how laggard they have been in the divine service! Our feet, how many missteps they have taken! Our feet, in how many paths of worldliness and folly have they walked!

I sound the praises of the human foot. With that we halt or climb or march. It is the foundation of the physical fabric. It is the base of a God poised column. With it the warrior braces himself for battle. With it the orator plants himself for eulogium. With it the toiler reaches his work. With it the outraged stamps his indignations, its loss an irreparable disaster, its health an invaluable equipment. If you want to know its value, ask the man whose foot paralysis hath shriveled, or machinery hath crushed, or surgeon's knife hath amputated. The Bible honors it. Especial care, "Lest thou dash thy foot against a stone," "He will not suffer thy foot to be moved," "Thy feet shall not stumble." Especial charge, "Keep thy foot when thou goest to the house of God." Especial peril, "Their feet shall slide in due time." Connected with the world's dissolution, "He shall set one foot on the sea and the other on the earth."

Give me the history of your foot, and I will give you the history of your lifetime. Tell me up what steps it hath gone, down what declivities and in what roads and in what directions, and I will know more about you than I want to know. None of us could endure the scrutiny. Our feet not always in paths of God, sometimes in paths of worldliness. Our feet, a divine and glorious machinery for usefulness and work, so often making missteps, so often going in the wrong direction. God knowing every step, the patriarch saying, "Thou settest a print on the heels of my feet." Crimes of the hand, crimes of the tongue, crimes of the eye, crimes of the ear not worse than crimes of the foot. Oh, we want the wings of humility to cover the feet! Ought we not to go into self abnegation before the all searching, all scrutinizing, all trying eye of God? The seraphs do. How much more we? "With twain he covered his feet."

All this talk about the dignity of human nature is braggadocio and sin. Our nature started at the hand of God regal, but it has been pauperized. There is a well in Belgium which once had very pure water, and it was stoutly masoned with stone and brick, but that well afterward became the centre of the battle of Waterloo. At the opening of the battle the soldiers with their sabers compelled the gardener, William von Kylsom, to draw water out of the well for them, and it was very pure water. But the battle raged, and 300 dead and half dead were flung into the well for quick and easy burial, so that the well of refreshment became the well of death, and long after people looked down into the well and they saw the bleached skulls, but no water. So the human soul was a well of good, but the armies of sin have fought around it and fought across it and been slain, and it has become a well of skeletons. Dead hopes, dead resolutions, dead opportunities, dead ambitions. An abandoned well unless Christ shall reopen and purify and fill it as the well of Belgium never was. Unclean, unclean.

Another seraphic posture in the text. "With twain he covered the face." That means reverence Godward. Never so much irreverence abroad in the world as to-day. You see it in the defaced statuary, in the cutting out of figures from fine paintings, in the chipping of monuments for a memento, in the fact that military guard must stand at the grave of Lincoln and Garfield, and that old shade trees must be cut down for firewood, though fifty George P. Morrises beg the woodmen to spare the tree, and that calls a corpse a cadaver, and that speaks of death as going over to the majority, and substitutes for the reverent terms father and mother "the old man" and "the old woman," and finds nothing impressive in the ruins of Baalbec or the columns of Karnac, and sees no difference in the Sabbath from other days except it allows more dissipation, and reads the Bible in what is called higher criticism, making it not the word of God, but a good book with some fine things in it.

Irreverence never so much abroad. How many take the name of God in vain, how many trivial things said about the Almighty! Not willing to have God in the world, they roll up an idea of sentimentality and humanitarianism and impudence and imbecility and call it God. No wings of reverence over the face, no taking off of shoes on holy ground. You can tell from the way they talk they could have made a better world than this, and that the God of the Bible shocks every sense of proprietry. They talk of the love of God in a way that shows you they believe it does not make any difference how bad a man is here he will come in at the shining gate. They talk of the love of God in a way which shows you they think it is a general jail delivery for all the abandoned and the scoundrelly of the universe. No punishment hereafter for any wrong done here.

Reverence for sham, reverence for the old merely because it is old, reverence for stupidity however learned, reverence for incapacity however finely inaugurated, I have none. But we want more reverence for God, more reverence for the sacraments, more reverence for the Bible, more reverence for the pure, more reverence for the good. Reverence a characteristic of all great natures. You hear it in the roll of the master oratorios. You see it in the Raphaels and Titians and Ghirlandaois. You study it in the architecture of the Aholiabs and Christopher Wrens. Do not be flippant about God. Do not joke about death. Do not make fun about the Bible. Do not deride the Eternal. The brightest and mightiest seraph cannot look unabashed upon Him. Involuntarily the wings come up. "With twain he covered his face."

Who is this God before whom the arrogant and intractable refuse reverence? There was an engineer by the name of Strasicrates who was in the employ of Alexander the Great, and he offered to hew a mountain in the shape of his master, the emperor, the enormous figure to hold in the left hand a city of 10,000 inhabitants, while in the right hand it was to hold a basin large enough to collect all the mountain torrents. Alexander applauded him for his ingenuity, but forbade the enterprise because of its costliness. Yet I have to tell you that our King holds in one hand all the cities of the earth, and all the oceans, while he has the stars of heaven for his tiara.

Earthly power goes from hand to hand from Henry I to Henry II and Henry III, from Charles I to Charles II, from Louis I to Louis II and Louis III, but from everlasting to everlasting is God. God the first, God the last, God the only. He has one telescope, with which he sees everything—his omniscience. He has one bridge, with which he crosses everything—his omnipresence. He has one hammer, with which he builds everything—his omnipotence. Put two tablespoonfuls of water in the palm of your hand, and it will overflow, but Isaiah indicates that God puts the Atlantic, and the Pacific, and the Arctic, and the Antarctic, and the Mediterranean, and the Black Sea, and all the waters of the earth in the hollow of His hand. The fingers the beach on one side, the wrist the beach on the other. "He holdeth the water in the hollow of His hand."

As you take a pinch of salt or powder between your thumb and two fingers, so Isaiah indicates God takes up the earth. He measures the dust of the earth, the original there indicating that God takes all the dust of all the continents between the thumb and two fingers. You wrap around your hand a blue ribbon five times, ten times. You say it is five hand breadths or it is ten hand breadths. So indicates the prophet God winds the blue ribbon of the sky around His hand. "He meteth out the heavens with a span." You know that balances are made of a beam suspended in the middle, with two basins at the extremity of equal heft. In that way what vast heft has been weighed! But what are all the balances of earthly manipulation compared with the balances that Isaiah saw suspended when he saw God putting into the scales the Alps and the Apennines and Mount Washington and the Sierra Nevadas? You see the earth had to be ballasted. It would not do to have too much weight in Europe, or too much weight in Asia, or too much weight in Africa or in America, so when God made the mountains he weighed them. The Bible distinctly says so. God knows the weight of the great ranges that cross the continents, the tons, the pounds avoirdupois, the ounces, the grains, the millegrams—just how much they weighed then and just how much they weigh now. "He weighed the mountains in scales and the hills in a balance." Oh, what a God to run against! Oh, what a God to disobey! Oh, what a God to dishonor! Oh, what a God to defy! The brightest, the mightiest angel takes no familiarity with God. The wings of reverence are lifted. "With twain he covered the face."

Another seraphic posture in the text. The seraph must not always stand still. He must move, and it must be without clumsiness. There must be celerity and beauty in the movement. "With twain he did fly." Correction, exhilaration. Correction at our slow gait, for we only crawl in the service when we ought to fly at the divine bidding. Exhilaration in the fact that the soul has wings as the seraphs have wings. What is a wing? An instrument of locomotion. They may not be like seraphs' wing, they may not be like birds' wing, but the soul has wings. God says so. "He shall mount up on wings as eagles." We are made in the divine image, and God has wings. The Bible says so. "Healing in His wings." "Under the shadow of His wings." "Under Whose wings hast thou come to trust." The soul with folded wing now, wounded wing, broken wing, bleeding wing, caged wing. Aye, I have it now! Caged within bars of bone and under curtains of flesh, but one day to be free. I hear the rustle of pinions in Seagrave's poem which we sometimes sing:

Rise, my soul, and stretch thy wings.

I hear the rustle of pinions in Alexander Pope's stanza, where he says:

I mount, I fly.
O death, where is thy victory?

Oh, people of God, let us stop playing the fool and prepare for rapturous flight. When your soul stands on the verge of this life, and there are vast precipices beneath and sapphired domes above, which way will you fly? Will you swoop, or will you soar? Will you fly downward, or will you fly upward? Everything on the wing this day bidding us aspire. Holy Spirit on the wing. Angel of the New Covenant on the wing. Time on the wing, flying away from us. Eternity on the wing, flying toward us. Wings, wings, wings!

Live so near to Christ that when you are dead people standing by your lifeless body will not soliloquize, saying: "What a disappointment life was to him! How averse he was to departure! What a pity it was he had to die! What an awful calamity!" Rather standing there may they see a sign more vivid on your still face than the vestiges of pain, something that will indicate that it was a happy exit, the clearance from oppressive quarantine, the cast-off chrysalis, the molting of the faded and the useless, and the ascent from malarial valleys to bright, shining mountain tops, and be led to say, as they stand there contemplating your humility and your reverence in life and your happiness in death, "With twain he covered the feet, with twain he covered his face, with twain he did fly." Wings, wings, wings!

Boston's Civic Reform.

They are talking in Boston of abolishing the Common Council and concentrating legislative authority in the Board of Aldermen.

Free Cook Books for Everybody.

Alive to the signs of better times and to the best interests of the people, one large house in this country has taken business on its turn. It is now circulating among families a valuable publication known as The Charles A. Vogeler Company's Cookery Book and Book of Comfort and Health, which contains very choice information on the subject of cooking. Valuable recipes for the preparation of good, substantial and dainty dishes, prepared especially for it by a leading authority, will be found in its pages. In its preparation and distribution much care has been taken, with the hope that it will be indispensable to housekeepers, and just the thing needed for the care of the health and household. It also contains full information in regard to the great remedies of this house, which provide against bodily ailments, especially the master cure for pains and aches, St. Jacobs Oil. More than 200 tons of paper have been used in its publication, and at the rate of 100,000 a day it has taken several months for the issue.

The book can be had of druggists everywhere, or by enclosing a 2c. stamp to The Charles A. Vogeler Company, Baltimore, Md.

The total length of railway lines open for passenger traffic in the United Kingdom at the end of the year was 11,252 miles of double line and 8774 miles of single line.

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

St. Vitus' Dance One bottle Dr. Fenner's Specific cures. Circular, Fredonia, N.Y.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

Profits in College Athletics.

There seems to be big money in college athletics. Yale, during the year 1896, received from all sources for athletic purposes—that is to say, from voluntary subscriptions, gate receipts and so on—$59,739.36; Harvard about (for the report of the graduate manager of athletics is not yet public property) $50,000; Pennsylvania, $46,959.78, and Princeton, $46,615.81. This gives a rough total of $203,314.95 taken in in one year by the athletic sports of four of our leading Eastern colleges.

A Country Without Hay.

The great difficulty in Australia stock growing is lack of grasses fit to make hay of. Clover cannot be successfully grown, for there are no bumble bees to fertilize the flowers. The soil is so dry that seedings of timothy orchard grass and June grass usually fail. The only stock which can be profitably grown there is sheep, which will thrive because they can live on the native grasses and bushes that no other animal will eat.

A Big Book.

Of "biggest books in the world" there is no end, but it is believed that the blank book of greatest weight, size and bulk belongs to an eccentric physician of Baltimore, one Dr. Fahrney. It was made in Chicago in 1891. It weighs exactly 280 pounds and seven ounces, and has leaves made of the very best rope manilla. The cover of this giant of books weighs fifty pounds, and is provided with two complicated padlocks. The book cost the doctor $65.—Boston Journal.

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Land of Snow to Royal Palms.

Can be reached from New York within twenty-eight hours' ride on the most superbly equipped vestibuled train via Pennsylvania R. R. and Southern Railway. Three trains every day in the week except Sunday between New York and Florida. The peerless New York and Florida Limited leaves New York at 12.10 noon daily except Sunday, giving a most perfect service. This train is composed exclusively of Pullman dining, compartment, drawing-room, observation and sleeping cars, and is operated solid between New York and St. Augustine, reaching the land of palms before dinner next day, or you can leave New York at 4.30 P. M., through Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars are operated between New York and Tampa, 12.15 A. M., through Pullman drawing-room sleeping cars New York and Jacksonville. Connections are also made on above trains for Augusta and Aiken. The New York and Florida Limited also carries a Pullman drawing-room sleeping car New York to Augusta. New York office, 271 Broadway.

A WOMAN'S BODY.

What Its Neglect Leads to. Mrs. Chas. King's Experience.

A woman's body is the repository of the most delicate mechanism in the whole realm of creation, and yet most women will let it get out of order and keep out of order, just as if it were of no consequence. Their backs ache and heads throb and burn; they have wandering pains, now here and now there. They experience extreme lassitude, that don't-care and want-to-be-left-alone feeling, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness and the blues, yet they will go about their work until they can scarcely stand on their poor swollen feet, and do nothing to help themselves. These are the positive fore-runners of serious womb complications, and unless given immediate attention will result in untold misery, if not death.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will, beyond the question of a doubt, relieve all this trouble before it becomes serious, and it has cured many after their troubles had become chronic.

The Compound should be taken immediately upon the appearance of any of these symptoms above enumerated. It is a vegetable tonic which invigorates and stimulates the entire female organism, and will produce the same beneficial results in the case of any sick woman as it did with MRS. CHAS. KING, 1815 Rosewood St., Philadelphia, Pa., whose letter we attach:

"I write these few lines, thanking you for restoring my health. For twelve years I suffered with pains impossible to describe. I had bearing-down feelings, backache, burning sensation in my stomach, chills, headache, and always had black specks before my eyes. I was afraid to stay alone, for I sometimes had four and five fainting spells a day. I had several doctors and tried many patent medicines. Two years ago I was so bad that I had to go to bed and have a trained nurse. Through her, I commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I never had anything give me the relief that it has. I have taken eight bottles, and am now enjoying the best of health again. I can truthfully say it has cured me."

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Lincoln's Very Early Love.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

In the little town of Fairfield, Jefferson county, Ia., lives Mrs. William Prewitt, who knew Lincoln intimately during his earlier life. Mrs. Prewitt is a sister of Ann Rutledge, so often mentioned in history as the early love of Lincoln. She lives with one of her sons in a pretty little house, surrounded by the comforts of life. She is of pleasing personality, and gentle and refined in manner. Her eyes are large and dark, and her hair but slightly tinged with gray, for time has dealt lightly with her. She does her own housework for herself and her son. When I called upon her she was finishing her ironing. "I'm busy and tired now, she said, "but if you'll come back this afternoon I'll be glad to talk with you about Abe and Annie." When I went back the ironing was done, and with a beautiful boy, about fifteen months old (her grandchild), upon her lap, she sat and talked about Lincoln. "I was only a child when Annie died, she said, "but I can remember well how she looked, and of seeing her and Abe together so much. We never dreamed of him being great, or wiser than any one else then. He was very homely, but when he began to talk or laugh you'd forget it entirely. Everybody liked him, he was so good and kind and obliging. He used to board with us when he kept store in New Salem, and it was then he and sister first loved each other.

"Annie was a very pretty girl; she had light hair and dark blue eyes, very light-complexioned, medium-sized and quiet and reserved in manner, and a loving, unselfish disposition. She was ambitious to learn and was often studying. She and Abe had a grammar in partnership. He kept it part of the time and she part of the time. I've often seen him walking on the streets of New Salem with that grammar open in his hand. After she died he gave it back to our folks and it's in existence yet. Ther's a great many things written of Annie that are not true. One of them is that her death was caused by worrying about a former lover named McNeill. She had broken entirely with McNeill before he left New Salem, and her heart was centered upon Lincoln. She died of brain fever, and thoughts of McNeill had nothing to do with it. I was with her constantly in her sickness and before, and I know about it. I'll never forget how Abe looked the last time he talked with her. She had been delirious, but just before her death there was a lucid interval and she asked for Abe. They talked alone together. I was standing near when he came out. When he reached the door he looked back, his eyes were filled with tears and she was crying. She died soon after. The house was full of people and I didn't see Abe for a while after, but I heard them saying that he was sobbing and crying like his heart would break.

"Was it true about him being insane from grief afterward? I inquired.

"No, I think it was not true. He was at our house afterward, and though he seemed weighed down with grief, I never saw any symptoms of insanity. I remember hearing our folks say they didn't believe that story about him, but we moved away from New Salem not long after and he might have become insane afterward. Her death made a great impression upon him we could see. We never knew him to joke or laugh afterward. Annie was next to the oldest girl in our family, and she had a great deal of the housework to do. I remember seeing her washing in the old-fashioned way. She would sweep and bake, and was a good cook and took pride in her housework. She and Abe were very jolly together sometimes. They used to sing together. There was one song I didn't like to hear, and he would sing it to tease me. He would tip back his chair, and roar out at the top of his voice, over and over again, just for fun. I have the book they used to sing out of yet with that song in it.

Mrs. Prewitt brought me the book, an old-fashioned "Missouri Harmony," and I copied the song:

"When in death I shall calmly recline,
O, bear my heart to my mistress dear;
Tell her it lived on smiles and wine
Of brightest hue while it lingered here;
Bid her not shed one tear of sorrow
To sully a heart so brilliant and bright,
But healing drops of the red grape borrow
To bathe the relic from morn till night."

The tune is signed "Legacy."

"That's a queer song to sing for fun, I said, when I had finished the copying. "It's a queer song anyhow, she replied, "but Abe used to sing it over and over at one time. I didn't like to hear it, and he would laugh and sing it again to tease me.

"At this time we never thought of Abe as a lawyer. He was probably studying law then, but he never said anything about it. He was just an all-round good fellow, whom everybody liked. I wish I could remember some of his jokes and sayings, but I cannot. But it seems only a short time since I saw him sitting round the house talking with Annie."

A New Grain.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A new grain which will be offered to American farmers this spring is called spiltz. For centuries past it has been grown in a limited way in Eastern Russia near the Caspian sea, its value not being known to the agriculturists of the civilized world. Six years ago an emigrant from there brought some to this country and has been growing it since. A prosperous American farmer who lives near him secured sufficient seed from him to sow five acres two years ago, and was surprised at the large crop. Last year again it produced a large crop, yielding more than barley or oats. He says that under the same circumstances it will produce double as much as barley. He has been feeding the grain quite extensively this winter. The grain is intermediate between wheat and barley, the spikelets being separated from each other in such a manner that the crop is not readily injured by the weather. The chaff adheres to the grain when threshed. We believe it will prove of much value for milling, as well as for feeding. It will grow well and produce immense crops on poor soil, and the dry weather appears to have no effect on it. Botanically, it is known as triticum spelta, and is supposed to be the grain grown in Egypt in the time of Moses.

Tour to California via Pennsylvania Railroad.

In Southern California is found the realization of a dream of the ancients. Here are the "Golden Apples of the Hesperides," ripening beneath a sky more beautiful than that of Rome, and in a climate more perfect than that of Athens. Never in the wildest flights of his imagination did either Homer or Hesiod ever conceive of a garden richer in verdant beauty, more productive of luscious fruit, or set amid more picturesque and lovely surroundings. Here the rose edtwines the orange, and the snow-mantled peaks of the Sierras reflect the golden glow of the evening twilight.

The last of the Pennsylvania Railroad tours to California will leave New York and Philadelphia March 27, stopping at Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Colorado Springs and the "Garden of the Gods," and Salt Lake City. Tourists will travel by special train of Pullman palace cars going, and return on regular trains via any route within nine months. Regular one-way or round-trip tickets will be issued for this tour in connection with a special ticket covering Pullman accommodations, meals, and other tour features going. The latter ticket will be sold at the following rates: From New York, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, or Altoona, $60.00; Pittsburg. $58.00.

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, stating return route desired. 3-3-4t.

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After the big fire in Cripple Creek, I took a very severe cold and tried many remedies without help, the cold only becoming more settled. After using three small bottles of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, both the cough and cold left me, and in this high attitude it takes a meritorious cough remedy to do any good.—G. B. HENDERSON, editor *Daily Advertiser*. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

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Ticking,	12 to 18c.
Navy blue flannel,	20c.
Fine bleached table Damask,	30c.
Fast color, red " "	30c.
Men's underwear, per suit,	70c to $1.00.
Overalls,	35, 50 and 60c.
Men's odd pants,	$1.00 worth $1.25.

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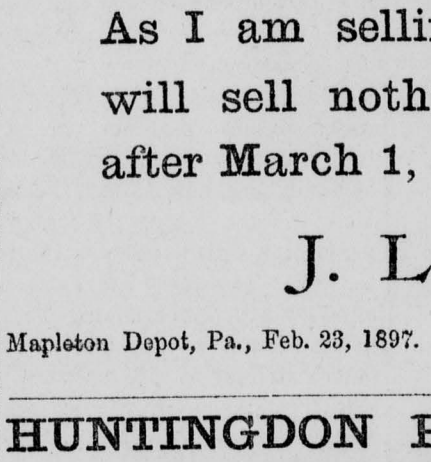

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